Historical Account

OF THE

WONDERFUL CURES

Wrought by

SCARBROUGH-SPAW,

ON

Several Persons afflicted with the *Scurvy, Stone, Jaundice, Dropsie,* &c.

Together with an Account of many strange Raritics of Nature found at *Scarbrough.*

LONDON,

Printed for *Thomas Simmons* at the Prince's Arms in *Ludgate-street.*

MDCLXXX.

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B

To the most Noble and most Honourable CHARLES PAWLET;

Marquess of *Winchester*, Earl of *Wilt-shire*, Baron St. *John* of *Basing*, *&c.* one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Council,

May it please your Honour,

My Lord,

IT is not the least amongst those Oriental Gems, which adorn the Breast of Nobility, nor ought it to be reputed the meanest ornamental Vertue, that by its lustre renders the minds of Noble Persons truly such, not only to be thought, but really to be encouragers of every gene-

rous and uſeful undertaking; not barely in *Specie* but *effectually* to become Patrons to every noble Deſign. And ſurely among the great variety of Topicks for diſcourſe (the Hyſtory of things appertaining to another World, Divinity I mean excepted) none but in one ſence or other yields the Bayes to that highly uſeful one of health (with its Introductions and Appendices) whether relating to the continuation or reſtauration thereof; to which our enſuing Hiſtory is ſo nearly concerned as to merit the repute of being mainly introductory thereto: whoſe adaptneſs to humane neceſſities will evidently

evidently appear if we ſilently reſolve within our own boſoms the enſuing Queries, *viz.* What reſentment of Grandeur has an aching head, although encircled within the moſt glorious Crown? What delight can a Stateſman take in Regulating and ſetting at Rights the Grand Affairs of his Countrey while he labours under the Conſpiracy of prevalent, although couchant, Maladies? What pleaſure hath a morbid and (therefore) diſguſtful Palate, the bane of Epicuriſm, in the fruition of the greateſt Delicacies, even amidſt the great variety which accoſts that erring ſenſual Organ?

What profit can a Rich man take of all his wealth, while he labours under the pains of a Gouty fit? What quiet have we in the settlement of our Lands and Tenements; while the morbid Tenant we inwardly foster, turns Lawyer and Bayliff too, sues and turns us out of possession by an irresistible Lease of Ejectment? And in fine, what satisfaction have we of any thing we enjoy here below, while we truckle under any Grief or Malady? Now, my Lord, the generousness of the Subject we treat upon, *viz.* The History of these Mineral healing waters, is such as (among other useful Essayes, to-

wards

wards a publick good) may from a solution of the aforesaid Queries, as also from other intimate Arguments, deservedly challenge your Honours Patronage, in as much as you have been particularly pleased out of the sence of that good you have experimentally reaped thereby to do that right to *Scarbrough* Waters, as in the presence of several worthy Personages publickly to own them, by giving this Autoptical testimony thereof (at least what was equivalent thereto) That of all the Mineral waters you had tasted (few in *England* or *France* having escaped your teste) these of *Scar-*

THE PREFACE.

Candid Reader,

IT is the usefulness of things which renders them acceptable, and the benefit Mankind reaps from things applicable, makes them truly valuable, which as such, really ought to gain opinion on their side, the common standard of all matters relating to humane bodies; amongst which, those that from their own nature are more nearly allyed to the use of man, ought of right to purchase the most acceptance, the greatest value and the best opinion.

As

As to which, how nearly, deeply, and neceſſarily the health of man (the Prince of bodies) is concerned in the continuing or regaining thereof, let the healthful (who have lately known ſickneſs or the diſeaſed who now languiſh) ſpeak.

Whatever therefore relates to the real curing or healing of Diſeaſes, and conſequently reſtoring of health, is truly valuable and ought to purchaſe opinion (the common meaſure of things) on their ſide, and thence highly worth inquiring after, of which ſort are all Medical waters, and particularly thoſe of Scarbrough, *which how agreeable they are to the general conſtitution of humane bodies? How congeneal to their ferments? How great apperients or openers of obſtructions? How generally they paſs? How frequently they remove the cauſes of Diſeaſes, and conſequently concur to the reſtoration of health, The inſtances of of Cures chiefly performed thereby*

(*in*

(*in the following History set down*) those speaking for others of the like nature, we have not an opportunity to insert) will (*in order to the gaining the ends aforesaid*) yea satisfactorily and demonstrably point out? Upon my late espousing of Scarbrough-*waters* (*the rational Induction whereto were the following Instances, the main Subject of this Tract.* I found it in the mouths of many persons (*with whom I or my friends conversed*) that I was generally impeached of a retraction of what I had already writ. They apprehending as if my former Books were writ against the Spaw, which no person (*who ever read them*) can accuse me of. For the controversie was not taken up against the waters, as if designed to blemish them, but was grounded upon shewing other manner of Ingredients then were believed, so that what I said was not levelled against the waters, but urged against the deposited

principles

principles or ingredients thereof. As to the truth of which I have a cloud of witnesses, even all who have throughly read my two books of the Spaw, (the chief called Hydrologia Chymica. The latter Hydrological Essayes) to whom I appeal, and particularly I advise such as scruple thereat, for their further satisfaction to consult p. 115, &c. of my Hydrolog. Chym. where they will find what I ascribe to the cure of the Scurvey, Dropsie, Strangury, Jaundies, Melancholy, Womens Diseases, &c. If I was drawn a little aside to have a jealous eye upon the waters (as some may imagine from my Hydrolog. Essayes,) it was from an oblique credulity, by-passed by a dark Saturnine Influence, whose Clouds were soon dispersed by the Sun-beams of experimental light, yea many were for a time (from the same male-influence) afraid of these waters, as if they had suffered from the mouth of the constellated

Dog

Dogg above (animated by the rising of a late Saturnal *Star) as injurious at some hits of times, and in some sense as the bitings of mad dogs here below, and were thence brought into a* Hydrophoby, *viz. was afraid of their proper remedy, by refusing to approach the Medical waters; although they have formerly proved a cure to theirs or other parallel Diseases. And this Male-influence (in reference to these waters) has (as I hinted) lately taken date from the Cosmical rising of one of the* Satilities, *a churlish Star of morose* Saturn, *which appeared in the year* 1670, 1672. *But if I have any skill in this sort of Astrology, the effects of this unfortunate constellation, and dark visaged* Saturn, *will, by calculation, be quite over in this year* 1679 *and another more benign will begin to take place.*

At this Pool, like that of Bethesdah's *(the dark mists and foggs being blown over) are a multitude of* Scorbuticks, Hypochondriacks *and other* Valetudinarians, *(I mean such as labour of the* Scurvy, Melancholy, Stone, *and other Diseases) Male and Female in their several apartments, waiting for the moving of the waters, that thereby they may be healed of their respective Maladies, whilst others (who come here chiefly for diversion) only sport in* Neptunes *Province, and like the* Leviathan, *only play with the waters. Were I to insist upon an* Encomium *of these healing waters, I might venture, and that without Vanity) to speak a bold word,* viz. *that if a Physician, who has these waters as a substitute, have but likewise a stock of some good specificks, (without which he will often prove lame) to use upon occasion, as necessity, through various indications should require, might Essay to grapple almost*

moſt with any Diſeaſe, (if there be but any tolerable ſtrength in nature) and ſcarce any would be able to ſtand before him; For thoſe waters do not work as vulgar waters, which as an Exotick *ferment penetrates the Excrements, thins them, and by irritating the* Periſtaltick *of the* Inteſtines, *carries them away; But withall, by the nimbleneſs and quickneſs of its Salts, inſinuates into the more inward receſſes of the obſtructed bowels, unbinding thoſe hidden* ligatures, *unhinging thoſe faſtned obſtacles, unbending thoſe inward ſtrong ſprings in their* elaſticity, *whether in the juyces or ſolid parts of the body, unlocking thoſe ſhut-up bolts, and opening all thoſe hidden obſtructions which are far removed from the eye, or even intellectuals of many, and yet intimately, yea eſſentially concerned in the Fabrick of many* Chronical *Diſeaſes; which (as I ſaid) are with great difficulty come at or reached, but with*

ſuch

such nimble agents and deeply pier-cing Salts, as are the inmates of these waters. Amongſt which, that of Nitre *is ſo exquiſitely (by the Chymiſtry of nature) mixed, and contempered with the* Alluminous *Salt, as that water is thereby (a-mong other excellent waters) ren-dred the moſt effectual quencher of thirſt of any water that ever I ſaw, yea perhaps I might not be much miſtaken, if I ſhould ſay that the temperature of the* Mineral *juyces performed by the wonderful ſubter-raneal induſtry (I had well nigh ſaid* Chymiſtry*) of Nature, are ſuch as if in reference to quenching yea and peradventure alſo as to other vertues) it may (and that without vanity) be reputed one of the beſt of the known healing waters in* Europe.

We have ſtudied conciſeneſs, and yet are larger in the main than we expected. I could not well be more compendious, eſpecially when I con-

ſidered

ſidered, how I was under an obliga-
tion to give the Readers (chiefly
the more ingenious ſort) ſome tole-
rable ſatisfaction, at leaſt in the ſo-
lution of ſome Phenomina *neceſſa-*
rily to be inſiſted on, in a diſcourſe
of this nature.-----This is to be no-
ted, theſe waters being carried at a
diſtance, are found to operate no-
thing nigh ſo well, as to the cure
of Diſeaſes, as when drunk at the
Spring-head.

To conſider, what faithfulneſs I
have uſed in putting down the re-
ſpective Caſes? What care I have
taken in methodically ranging them
under their particular heads? And
as near as I could in reducing them
to their diſtinct claſſes, and in all
with what candour to truth I have
uſed either in tranſcribing, or origi-
nally placing down the various To-
picks of the following Hiſtory, I
refer to every unbyaſſed Reader by
his beſt Inqueſt to determine and ſa-
tisfie himſelf? where we do not rank

Patients

Patients in their ſeveral claſſes firſt or laſt, according to the dignity of the perſons, ſo much as according to the eminency of their reſpective caſes. Amongſt whom, thoſe who are ſo publick-minded as to permit their names to atteſt their cures, thereby do (as of right they ought) Juſtice to the waters, Service to their Countrey, and mean-while, no injury to themſelves. Thus wiſhing them, who may be concerned, much good ſucceſs by the due, proper, and adviſable uſe of the waters,

I remain Thine further

to ſerve Thee,

W. Simpſon.

THE HISTORY OF *Scarbrough-Spaw.*

THE Diſeaſes we propoſe to treat of, and to which the uſe of the waters are moſt proper, are cheifly Chronical, or ſuch whoſe cauſes are ſo rooted as to continue long unleſs cured by proper Remedies: amongſt which, the moſt graſſant or moſt univerſally afflicting, are, firſt the Scurvie with its branchings, complications and inoculations into other diſeaſes: next the Flatus Hypochondriacus, or diſeaſes bringing from Melancholy. 3. the Stone and Strangury. 4. Agues. 5. The Jaundies. 6. The Dropſice. 7. Wormes. 8. Womens diſeaſes, &c. next to which we but touch upon acute diſeaſes.

We shall begin with the Scurvy, which, with its appendices, is the most spreading Malady, No Cities, towns, villages, free from it, nay scarce any family which is not notorious for some one or other persons therein afflicted more or less with the Symptoms thereof.

It is not now our intended work here to give the definition and various distinctions or specifications of the Scurvy, only in short shall crave leave to say that it depends cheifly, if not solely upon the depraved ferments, and vitiated digestions of the body, and particularly and primarily of the Stomack (that *Primum mobile* of this and other chronical diseases) where resides the very seminary of the scorbutick ferment, consisting chiefly in a spurious Acidity, which vitiating the subsequent digestions (some more then others) spreds it self by degrees into the blood and other juices, until it appear in all its colours, and branched forth in all its symptoms and products.

The symptoms of the Scurvy are various, sometimes under one disguise sometimes under another, though are frequently of these sorts (

ſome of which that diſeaſe diſcovers it ſelf) viz. an univerſal laſſitude and weakneſs in the knees, dulneſs or heavineſs of ſpirits, erratick pains, ſhortneſs of breath, tumors, ulcers of many ſorts, ſpots and blotches upon the legs, roughneſs of the skin, and other impurities of the outward parts, diſcolourdeneſs, and ſoreneſs of gums, pain and looſeneſs in the teeth, ſour ſtink of breath, &c.

As to a further diſquiſition into the nature and cauſes of the Scurvy, how the foundation thereof is laid in the depravation of the ferment of the Stomack, and how the firſt Errour, not being corrected in the ſubſequent digeſtions, but carried into the blood, ſubverting the craſis thereof, alters the ſweet balſamick ſoft natural temper thereof into an auſtere, ſour, ſaltineſs, perverting its natural and genuine fermentation, and how the blood corrupted by the vitiating ferment of the Scurvy, breaths forth impure ſtreams, which making their Egreſs through the pores of the outward parts, are (by obſtructions they find there) coagulated upon the outward parts, and ſo make ſpots, blotches, foulneſs, ſcurf, roughneſs (as if netled) and other impurities of the skin, the uſual effects of

that diſeaſe: and how the difference in Scurvys, are chiefly aſcribable to variety of Acids or ſome acrimonious ferments prevailing in the juices of the body; And how by analogy, the skin is compared to a tranſparent glaſs, upon which the ſtreams ariſing from that ſpurious fermentation of the blood and humors, being too groſs to be pervious to the pores thereof, might well be ſuppoſed to condenſe along the ſides, begetting ſpots, ſtains, foul damps, answerable to thoſe impure miſts, and dark ſteams, really ariſing from the baſtardly fermentation of the blood in Scurvies and condenſed upon the external parts &c. To a further diſquiſition, I ſay of all which, we refer the reader to what wee have ſaid thereon in our *Hydrolog. Chymic.* p. 70. &c.

Now we ſhall immediately come to the matter we chiefly aime at viz. the Enumeration of perticular cures of the Scurvy and its branches or complications performed by the waters.

Cur

Cures of the Scurvy by the Waters.

The Firſt ſhall be Major Taylors *Caſe.*

IN the year 50 or 51 he had a long lingering ſcorbutick and complicated Malady, had a dry Cough, ſhort-winded, had no appetite or digeſtion could neither Eat, Sleep, nor capable of any Exerciſe, was brought by impoveriſhment of Spirit, very low, and lean, even to a great debilitude; in which languiſhing conditition he continued notwithſtanding all the help the Phyſicians could make him; who by them was adjuged conſumptive, and by them and on all hands concluded a dying-man: was however reſolved for *Scarbrough*, hearing ſome noiſe of its vertues, for he thus thought, that ſeeing he was a man already under the ſentence of death, he muſt dye if he ſtayed at home, it was but dying and it could be no worſe at *Scarbrough*, or elſ-where, and as to the place he was not ſolicitous; whereupon contrary to advice, undertakes the journey, although with very great difficulty, becauſe of his great weakneſs, he was told to his great diſcouragement,

that he should never return alive: (if so he resolved to be buried at *Scarbrough*) he drank the waters three days before it began to work, there being at that time no Physician by to advise with: Then he filled himself very full with the waters, taking about five pints thereof: upon which it made him very sick, gave him onely one vomit, and so wrought downward; whereupon in about a weeks time, he began to find benefit; and in about fourteen days after (drinking every day the waters) he found himself so much altered for the better, as all the bad Symptoms gradually went off, the waters passed well working throughly upon the humors, discharging the peccant matter, correcting the Scorbutick acid ferment, opening obstructions, dulcified the blood, strengthened the weakned tone of the Stomack and bowels, procured an appetite, helped the digestion, brought on rest, as the genuine result of the former, became cheerfull, returned home (contrary to the expectation of all) very well, not in a litter, but on horse-back, gathering strength daily. Then he thought himself so well as he needed not come next year, nor did he: But finding him-

himself afterwards not well, came the next year after: And so continued till 64 intermitting one in 3 or 4 years, during which time he had his health as well as he would wish.

Major Taylor's *case of the Scurvy cured a second time by the Waters.*

2. DUring the time of his being abroad at *Tangier*, which was about five years, at his return into *England*, he found himself in as bad a state of health as he was at his first coming to the waters aforesaid. The Scorbutick Symptoms prevailing strongly upon him, his legs, (as an addition and product of this sort of Scurvy) was covered over with white scales, and he, in the main, over-run with the Scurvy from the Sea-air, with most of the indications thereof aforesaid, betakes himself to his former Asylum for relief and help, drank the waters twice that Summer (in the year 70) found as considerable an Event, yea as much benefit by the waters as before, taking off the Symptoms of the Scurvy as complicated with other weakness, purified

the blood, and thereby made the scales fall off: So continued drinking the waters every year since except one, and injoys his health very well, was at *Scarbrough* twice last Summer, being the latter time there with my Lord Marquess of *Winchester*.

My Lady Carey *her case.*

The Third cure of the Scurvy.

3 July 5th 77 she was highly Scorbutick, the first remarkable appearance whereof was a stitch she had in her right brest, which like a dart struck through to her back: That a strong Scorbutick Acidum prevailed in her Stomack, was evident, in that when she took new milk, it presently became curdled into cheese, which she vomited up (with great difficulty and danger of suffocation,) in the very form of a cheese curd, as if indeed the Scorbutick Acid was the runnet which made cheese of milk while in the Stomack: she took some Tobacco which caused more of the same cheesy congulum come up: after which this Scorbutick Acidum was in great part carried upon

upon the nerves, whence she fell into an universal trembling or paralytick fit, so as every part of her trembled, which continued about half an hour, during which time she could not speak, and (as an argument of an accompanied convulsive motion) her mouth was drawn a little aside; but as to lividness of colour and other dangerous Symptoms, she seemed well nigh Expireing: Then was the scene of this Scorbutick ferment transfered into the blood, where it caused such a spurious fermentation, as thereupon a violent heat was contracted, which continued (as if she had been in a feaver) for four dayes, which with sweating Medicines was partly transpired, and partly carried or translated to the urinary vessels, where the Scurvy Acid (thus variously disguised) at length chiefly fixt, and acted another sort of Scene, bringing on the strangury or stoppage of Urine, which continued day and night (not past two spoonfuls a time) and her water constantly mixed with blood, and that for 14 weeks together: mean while some of the Scorbutick Acidum lodged in the Stomack, depraving the ferment thereof, whence she lost her appetite: and part

of it was ſent or precipitated from the blood in its circulation upon the lungs, whence from the obſtructing Acidum they were ſtuffed and had not (through a leſſening their Syſtole and Diaſtole) a due reſpiration, the cauſe of her ſhort windedneſs, and from both was brought on a decaying of Spirits and ſtrength, and an impoveriſhment of her body, together with a great pain in the urinary Veſſels.

Thus the Scurvy had appeared under various maſques, as if indeed it had been a complication of many other maladies, *viz.* a baſtard Pluriſie, Surfet, Palſy, Convulſions, Fever, Strangury, Stone, (with the aggravation of mixt blood) *dolor Nephriticus*, *Apepſie*, *Aſthma*, *Maraſmus*, while really (as may be concluded from the range of Symptoms emerging from the frequent *metaſtaſis* of the Scorbutick Acid) they were but various appearances, and different guiſes the ſcorbutick ferment had put on, as it was lodged in, or transferred from one part, organ, or juice to another: was all (I ſay) but the Scurvy under different maſques.

This worthy Lady, under the circumſtances of the aforeſaid Symptoms, (ſome-

(somewhat alleviated) by which she had been under confinement to her Chamber for eight months, by advice, at length betakes her self to *Scarbrough-Spaw*, *May* 28, drank the waters, and found immediate help; For the Scorbutick Symptoms abated, her appetite was recruited, and strength regained: And although the waters did not pass by Urine (the obstructions being so obstinate) at the first time of drinking thereof, which was onely for 10 days: yet upon her Ladyships return again to the waters; they then made their way through those formerly obstructed passages, took off all bad Symptoms, formerly afflicting those parts, easing her pain, procured a good digestion, brought on (considering her age) a good Athletick habit of body; became very active cheerfull and healthfull, and as if renewed again in her old age, the good effects thereof continued: for I waited on her near two months after her returne from the water and found her well as aforesaid.

The

A Fourth cure.

4 THE Right Honorable *James* Earl of *Suffolk* had been for the space of thirteen years troubled with a most grievous Scorbutick pain (for so it appeared by the Symptoms) at the Stomack, which usually seized on him at meals, especially if he did eat flesh, so as he was forced to give over, though sometimes at two or three bits of meat, and thus it would hold him for several hours, causing a great distention and hardness upon the region of the Stomack, with torsions on the right side, so as it made his very ribs on that side to bend: whose best ease was to sit low, and thrust his thumb with all his force upon his Stomack. His Lordship had sought for cure both in *England* and *France* of the most eminent Physicians he could hear of, but found none, the malady resisting all means that could be used: His Lordship came to these waters, and drank about three weeks, after a few days (as Dr. *Whittie*, who was then at the *Spaw* and attended him, observed) the fits lessened

leſſened by degrees, that he could better Eat, and concoct his meat with little pain; who gave his Lordſhip ſome grounds of hope, that after he was ſettled at home from the waters and his Journey, he might find a perfect recovery, which through the mercy of God did accordingly ſucceed, ſo as he has ſcarce any footſteps of his former malady, but can eat any ſort of meat without pain.

The Fifth is Sir John Anderſon's *Caſe given in a letter under his own hand to Dr.* Whittie.

SIr, upon your requeſt to give you an account of the effects of *Scarbrough-Spaw*, I preſent you with this, as a true narrative of what I have obſerved. In *Anno* 1661 finding my ſelf very much inclining to the Scurvy (having moſt of the Symptoms attending that diſeaſe) I came to *Scarbrough*; and muſt confeſs, that after a fortnights drinking of the waters, I found both the pains of my knees and ſhortwindedneſs wholly gone, and thoſe other impediments which are concomitants of that diſtemper: being thus encouraged, at the convenient time of the

next

next year I repaired thither again, and very unexpectedly I was there taken with a fit of the Gout, under which malady I had formerly suffered, but after I had drank the waters about a week I was freed from all my pain, and I thank God (excepting some small remembrances, as heat in that joint of my toe) I never had since any thing of pain worth taking notice of. In 1663. I found my blood extreamly hot, and such pricking in my hands and feet, and continual bleeding at the nose, that I feared an extraordinary distemper, which after using of the waters I was clearly freed from. In the year 1664 I was prevented by extraordinary occasions and could not come to the *Spaw*, and most part of that Winter and the succeeding Spring I was much afflicted with an extraordinary heat in my bowels, and short-windedness and pain in my knees, which by the blessing of God, and the goodness of the waters, joined with your advice and assistance in using them, I find my self quitted of. And this observation I have made this year of my own using them, that after I had drank three days (the waters having fully

fully answered my expectation in all particulars) I resolved one night to content my self with a very slender Supper, and the next morning I observ'd that I made plentifull store of Urine, as usually before I drank the waters, after which I drank four quarts of water, and resolved to fast untill they had fully compleated their operation which (as I conceive) ended about three in the afternoon; I still kept fasting to see if they would work longer, which in some small measure they did till five, but more by Urine then siege, after which, I measured the quantity that had come from me, in which I was as exact as I was in taking the water it self, and when I had compared what had passed through, with the quantity that I drank, I found the 4 quarts increased to five and very near a pint, which could not be increased by any thing I took, for untill five I had fasted from all things and then took but a gill of Wormwood wine, which was all that could help to make the addition, excepting the humors of the body which were plentifully cast out with the waters.

This from *Sir your very affectionate Friend* John Anderson.

The Sixth cure of the Scurvy.

MR. *J. Robinson* of *Hull* had a Fever with an aguish intervall, being a fever spun out at length by Paroxysms, and thence upon the *exit* thereof, had contracted a *Scorbutick* Apepsie and chachectical habit of body (as the relict of his late Quartan) having much pains and weakness in his joints all over him, so as he could scarcely walk, and his appetite to food was taken away: by advice, he came to the waters of *Scarbrough*, drank them, and found himself better in a few days. After eight or ten days drinking, he got an Excellent good Stomack, and in about fourteen days time, his Scorbutick Symptoms went off, and he returned as well in health home as he had been of twenty years before, as I had from his own mouth: upon which account he yearly drinks the waters with good success ever since, which is now seaven or eight years.

A

A Seventh cure of the Scurvy.

Anne Robinſon laboured under a Scorbutick ferment vitiating the natural ferment of the Stomack, which took away her appetite, and procured a great weakneſs and languor of body, her diſeaſe was chronical, of long continuance, held her above two years: in order to the cure of which, ſhe had taken vomits and other medicaments according to the advice of ſome Phyſicians but all in vain, ſhe ſtill becomeing worſe and worſe, in ſo much as ſhe was judged conſumptive, ſhe (contrary to the advice of one Phyſician ſhe had conſulted) applies her ſelf to the waters, drank them for fourteen days, and that without any ſucceſs at all, continued as bad as at firſt: at length when fourteen days were expired, ſhe began to expectorate, or ſpit abundance of Phlegm which in the aforeſaid time had been looſned: whereupon ſhe grew better, got a Stomack to her food, regained ſtrength, ſo as in a months time (after the firſt drinking) ſhe found her ſelf very well: And returned home in good health. But after a while

while at home, she began again in the same malady: whereupon she came again the next *Spaw* time, and was cured a second time: also she had some touches of her former Symptoms a third time, but after her third drinking, she was throughly well recovered, and so continued ever since, being now several years ago: which account I had from her own mouth at the Waters.

The Eighth cure of the Scurvy.

J. *C.* near *York*, laboured under a Scorbutick disorder of his Stomack, evident by its great oppression by Phlegm, and water, so as every morning he had great and troublesome boknings or retchings to vomit, whereby a clear water came off, and after that, by much strugglings, came up Phlegm, and then he was at some ease, during which time it took away his appetite: This continued, notwithstanding the advice of an ingenious Physician, who at length ordered him to come to these waters, where he found great relief, it thinns his Phlegm and carryes it off by seidge, and disposeth so of the clear water, which

used

uſed to diſtill *per lingulam* from his Stomach, as he is well, and continues ſo for many months after drinking the waters, till towards the Spring, and then it begins again, and continues till he comes to the waters, which takes it away again, and he returns well home. Upon which action he every year frequents the waters and that with good ſucceſs.

The Ninth cure of the Scurvy.

MR. *Chriſtopher Adams* of *Camelſfield Yorkſhire*, aged ſeventy three years, had for ſix years together been miſerably tormented with pain in his leggs, feebleneſs in his knees, frequent faintings, and a dry Itch over all his skin, he had advice with ſeveral Phyſicians, who had ordered him Diet-drinks, Diaphoreticks, Oyntments, &c. But without any ſucceſs at all, he came at length to *Scarbrough*, and upon drinking thoſe waters he found perfect eaſe in all the aforeſaid Symptoms; he had alſo been ſore afflicted with dizzineſs in his head and loſs of memory, his underſtanding alſo was ſometimes ſo clouded, that he could not diſcern

the

the quarters of heaven, or know the East from the West, and sometimes was wont to fall: by the use of the *Spaw*, he recovered out of the said Symptoms, and never had any fits since considerable. For prevention whereof he continued his annual visits at *Scarbrough* for seven years, although he lived at 40 miles distance.

The Tenth case

MAdam *Pockley* nere *Selby* in *Yorkshire* had a bad Stomack, accompanyed with an ill digestion, a great flatulency or windy-riftings: she drank the waters last year near fourteen days, with some intervall, which procured her a very good Stomack to her meat, so as she said, she eat near as much meat, and that with savourines and good relish, in one day at *Scarbrough*, as in a week at home: her meat also digesting well, and the windines (the fruit of Indigestion) was gone.

1 *Scorbu-*

1 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

The Tenth cure of the Scurvy.

SIr *W. Ker*, upon the borders of *Scotland* (a worthy Knight) laboured under a Scorbutick *Cholera*, with a great oppreſſion of wind upon his Stomack: in ſo much as he could ſcarce get any meat down, but was preſently heaved up by the force and preſſure of the wind, and what ever he eat at night, he was ſure after his firſt ſleep to be deſperate ſick therewith, till it was carryed off both by vomiting and purging: whereby was brought on a great debilitude of appetite, could ſcarce digeſt any meat, and was thence reduced to a very weak ſtate of body, being brought to a great enfeeblement by the prevalency of the aforeſaid Scorbutick Symptoms: haveing had much advice before, and had taken much Phyſick but to little purpoſe, was adviſed by his Phyſician Dr. *Simpſon* (an Eminent Phyſician in *Scotland*) to apply himſelf to *Scarbrough* waters: who accordingly did, and upon five or

ſix

six days drinking thereof, according to advice, found himself much better, and the *Symptoms* abating, could take food, and had a pretty good digestion, the *flatus* ceasing; and in about ten or twelve days time, he returned home as well in health as ever he had been before, which happened in the year 74; found so much good by drinking the waters, as he has come every year since, and so intends to do for the future if he lives: from whose own mouth I had the aforesaid relation.

2 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

The Eleventh cure of the Scurvy.

G. — laboured under a *Scorbutick* Apepsie, and indigestion, throwing up sometimes a matter of a greasy form, so as might be made into balls, otherwhile casting up that little food he took, raw and indigested, many hours after taking thereof, being unaltered in its form, from what it was when taken, being contracted by a surfeit from cold, by which *Symptoms* he became weak in body and unfit for labour: he continued

tinued thus for above two years, most what sick after taking any food, and what he took was so little as by computation was scarce able to sustain him: he came to the waters, drank them four dayes, each day twelve pints, which wrought very plentifully with him: The very first day, he began to eat with an appetite, what food he took staied with him, and in the compass of the foresaid time, he got a very good Stomack to his meat, which also digested very well, and he thereupon recovered. The waters during their working (especially the last day) made him very sore behind, which was a demonstraion *a posteriori* of the efficacy of the waters.

3 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

The Twelfth cure of the Scurvy.

A Scotch Gentleman was afflicted with a Scorbutick indigestion and *flatus* upon his Stomack, so as what ever he took he threw it up presently after; This continued for about three quarters of a year, he came (in order

to

to his help) to drink the *Scarbrough*-waters, the first week he found no benefit at all: But being put upon a more regular Method of taking them: he then, the first day after, began to take some broth, which staid with him, next day he could take and digest a little meat, which staied, and agreed well with him: and in a few days after, had a very good Stomack, digested his meat very well, and returned home in health.

4 *Scorbutick Cholera.*

The Thirteenth cure of the Scurvy.

A Noble Lord contracted a disorder upon his Stomack by eating Fish (and that of such sort, which would the sooneſt, for want of digestion grow putrid upon the stomack) and perhaps by drinking upon it some bad wines: from which indigestion his Lordship was much put out of order: I advised him to drink the waters, which while he was doing, sends for me all in haſt, when I came, he told me he was ill at his Stomack, had a pain

and

and dizzineſs in his head, I adviſed his Lordſhip to follow it yet, by taking more water, which he did, and preſently while I ſtaied by him, he began to vomit abundance of tough Phlegm, and yellow bitter choller, which cleared his Stomach, and carried the reſt downwards; ſo he was preſently at eaſe, nature by the help of the waters diſcharging her ſelf both wayes of what was burdenſome; whence, the diſorder of his Stomack, pain, and dizzineſs of his head, went forthwith away, and by drinking the waters ſome few days, he got a good Stomach to his meat, alſo a freſh lively colour.

The Fourteenth cure.

MR. *Humfrey Birch* of *London*, had been long troubled with loſs of apperite and debility of concoction, the ferment of his Stomach being ſo vitiated and the tone of the membranes thereof ſo altered as that he did conſtantly caſt up his meat, (which were undoubted Symptoms of the Scurvy as it had ſeated it ſelf in the Stomach) This being the ſecond year of his appearance at *Scarbrough*, he acknowledged

he had found a perfect cure, being able to eat and concoct any sort of meat.

The Fifteenth cure.

MR. *Roger Maynat* of *Dalton-Royal* in *Yorkshire*, laboured for above three years together under the same malady, which had exceedingly abated his strength, and resisted all endeavours of Physicians: who was perfectly cured after one weeks drinking of the waters, and for prevention has not failed for several years to visit them.

The Sixteenth cure.

MR. *William Linstead* of *Hull* had got a Scorbutick surfeit, which brought on an excessive vomiting and purging even to fourscore times; all his body over he broke out into red pimples, as if it had been the small pox; upon his drinking of the waters, immediately all the Symptoms abated, and his strength and stomach encreased daily, and in four or five days was restored to perfect health.

The

The Seventeenth cure, viz. *a Scorbutick Heart-burn.*

MAtthew Alured Esq; of *Beverly* in *Yorkshire* was many years sore afflicted with a Scorbutick Heart-burn, which tormented him day and night notwithstanding much means used for cure, found benefit here, on which account he yearly frequented them.

I reckon the seven last cases of Scorbutick Cholar's, together with that of the Scorbutick heart-burn as most properly reducible to the Classis of the Scurvy, putting them under that head, as (for Method sake) most adapted thereto, although the concurring circumstances doth not only in every respect quadrate therewith; however I was biassed thereto, not only (as I said) for Method sake but also as led by this reason, that if the Scorbutick ferment had setled or fixt it self in some other parts, organs, or juyces of the bodyes of those aforesaid patients, it would then doubtless have put on other Symptoms, and appeared under such dresses,

as it might eaſily enough have been diſcovered (even by a vulgar Eye) to be no other than the Scurvy.

Now come we to another branch or ſpecies of the Scurvy, as its ferment fixeth it ſelf in other parts, *viz.* either the lungs or Inteſtines or ſmaller guts; where it acts another ſcene of Symptoms. The firſt of which we call a Scorbutick *Aſthma*, becauſe the ferment of the Scurvy ſeems chiefly to fix it ſelf upon the Lungs, on which parts chiefly the tragedy of Scorbutick Symptoms are acted, of which take one Caſe and Cure as followeth.

The Eighteenth cure.

MRs. *Mary Byron* of *Koosby* in *Yorkſhire*, had been three or four years exceedingly troubled with a ſtopping at her breaſt, in ſo much as for a month or five weeks together ſometimes ſhe could not lye down in her bed but was bolſtered up with pillows, ſhe was brought alſo to that exceſſive weakneſs, that ſhe could ſcarce go over the houſe when ſhe was at the beſt, and her fleſh was quite conſumed, being almoſt nothing but skin and bone; ſhe could never eat any thing, but caſt it up again

againe with coughing, nor could she drink at any time, but presently she was scarce able to speak for want of breath, she came to these waters and drank about eight or ten days, returning home with perfect health, and has so continued, since when she hath had a child.

The second, we for distinction sake, call *Scorbutick* Collicks: which, that they are indeed Collicks, is evident from the *Symptoms* immediately emerging therefrom; and next that they are Scorbutick, is as apparent, because they take as deep rooting, as the very ferment of the Scurvy, are as durable, and obstinate to vulgar Methods, and cured mostly with such Antiscorbuticks, as respect the deep roots of such fixt diseases, under which as stems thereof, or species of Scorbutick Collicks, we comprise also some Diarrhea's or loosnesses, the Gripes and Dysenteries or Bloody fluxes: all which have not always their source or first spring from the Intestines, but many times from a Symbolical Scorbutick Acid, as sometimes transmitted thither from the blood co-operating in the Stomach: yet for method and distinction sake we reckon them as followeth.

Scorbutick Cholick.

The Nineteenth cure of the Scurvy.

A Man (living in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*) laboured under a grievous Scorbutick Collick, afflicting his body, eſpecially below his navel, with great pain, his ſtomach was gone, had exceſſive pains all over him, was brought exceeding weak as he could ſcarce walk: came to drink the waters, which he did with ſo great ſucceſs as his Scorbutick pains abated and gradually went away, got a good Stomach and digeſted his meat well: And in about eight days time, was ſo well recovered, as to the aſtoniſhment of his wife, and freinds, he could run, and leap upon the ſands.

Scorbutick-Stone-Collick.

The twentieth cure of the Scurvy.

MR. *Hall* near *Halliſax* in *Yorkſhire* was under Dr. *Wharton* and Dr. *Paget* (two eminent Phyſicians) hands

hands in *London*, for a complication of an Ague and Stone-Collick, which wrought up to his Stomach and made him very ſick; I add Scorbutick, becauſe Agues (not well cured) frequently degenerate into Scorbutick habits of body, which alſo fixing upon the urinary paſſages is the patron of many tormenting evils: had many medicines eſpecially purges, preſcribed, which never paſſed with him: At length, after he came into the Country, he voided ſeveral ſtones: Then came to drink the waters at *Knarsbrough*, but finding thoſe not to paſs with him, came to *Scarbrough*, and tryed thoſe waters, which he fonnd to paſs exceeding well, above all the purging medicines he had ever taken, onely for the firſt two or three days made him very ſore in his poſteriors, but carried off the Scorbutick Chollick, and the relicts of his Ague, procuring a very good Stomach, which before was very bad and weak: he received ſo much good thereby, as he has now by times frequented theſe waters for ten years: he had one fit of his Chollick this laſt Summer at the *Spaw*, but upon drinking of the waters, it preſently went off: he obſerved, that for ſome few days it wrought like

Epsom or *Barnet*, mostly by seidge, but more effectually than either of them: and other days it wrought like *Tunbridge* or *Knarsbrough*, chiefly by Urine.

This last Instance also relates to the Classis of the Stone cures, but that the Symptoms thereof doth chiefly and strongly bear upon the Scorbutick ferment, which is the cause why we rank it under this head of the Scurvy.

Scorbutick Diarrhea or loosness.

The One and twentieth cure of the Scurvy.

P. B. of *Scarbrough*, his wife, was troubled with an excessive loosness, drank the waters, which after purging, presently stayed her loosness, and she was well: yea as often as she has any trouble that way, applyes her self to the waters, whether in Summer or Winter, by which she alwayes finds good success; it commonly cures her with one days drinking.

Scorbu-

Scorbutick Gripes.

The Two and twentieth cure of the Scurvy.

P. *E.* a Master of a ship at *Scarbrough*, (my late patient) was afflicted with the Gripes, so as he could neither sit, stand, nor go without great torments; drank the waters, which at first he vomited, but by a peculiar way or method of taking the waters, giving him somewhat which made them find the way through, opening the passages, dinted the acrimony or acidity impacted upon the Guts, quieted the pain, and took away all bad Symptoms, so he recovered.

Scorbutick Dysentery or Bloody-flux.

The Three and twntieth cure of the Scurvy.

THE aforesaid Master of a ships brother in law, was afflicted with a Dysentery or Bloody-flux, so as he was not in a capacity (being a Sea-man) of going aboard his Vessel, he was weak-

ned thereby and brought very low: after trying in vain what other advice he could get, drank the waters, and in a few days the bad Symptoms went off, and he was perfectly cured.

The twenty fourth Cure.

Silvester Sympson of *Driffield* in *Yorkshire*, had a bloody-flux eight years; so as he all that space was forced to rise to stoole every night three or four times: It had resisted all other means he had attempted. He went to *Scarbrough*, and was cured perfectly in two or three days with the waters alone.

Scorbutick pissing of blood.

The twenty fifth Cure.

MR. *Chapman* of 80 years of age was much and often troubled with pissing blood, wherupon he made his recourse to *Scarbrough's-Spaw*, which took away that threatning Symptome by giving him present Ease, which was publickly known among the neighbourhood at *Hackney*.

Now

Now we come to reckon upon ſome other ſpecificated Scurveys, in whoſe cauſes and Symptoms the Scurvy is chiefly twiſted *viz.* Scorbutick-Rheumatiſme, *Eriſipela's*, Ulcers, Elephantiaſis, and Leprous Scurvy, and ſhall give a ſingle inſtance of cure of each by the waters, at leaſt by their chief help, as follows.

Scorbutick Rheumatiſme.

The twenty ſixth Cure.

A. W. of *Scarbrough* was troubled with a Scorbutick Rheumatiſme, which cheifly afflicted her right arm and ſhoulder, with grievous and almoſt inſufferable pain; ſo as (through great extremity) ſhe cryed forth: I ordered her (being ſomewhat in years) a veſicatory plaiſter to be applied to her ſhoulder on the ſame ſide, and a fomentation made *Ex fol. Ebuli, Salv. agreſt. Et fl. Sambuci* ā ā boyled in Sea-water: then I adviſed her ſome pills with the waters, whereby they wrought well: and ſhe had eaſe in the worſt of her paroxyſme by the following;

ing night Julep (*viz*) *Aq. papav. Rhead.* ℥iij *vel* ℥iiij *Syr. Limon.* ℥i ß, cū ℔ C *li. acidulat.* which she took for three or four nights with great success and advantage, causing her to rest well: So she recovered.

A Scorbutick Cattarrhe.

The Seven and twentieth cure.

MRs. *Mary Bateman* of *York* had been much troubled with Rheumes, which had swelled up her face and eyes, and resisted all remedies, found very much benefit by the use of this water, more then all other methods that had been prescribed for her, upon account whereof she has been an annuall visiter of it these twelve years.

Scorbutick Erisipela's.

The Eight and twentieth cure.

THE daughter of the aforesaid woman (of about ten years of age

age or more, had an Eriſipelas or Inflamation in her legg, called vulgarly the ſhingles or *St. Anthony's* fire, which began the Winter before; It often ran with a lee, ſo as the cloth ſhe wrapt it with would cleave and be baked thereto, and was very painfull to her (even to make her cry) at every taking off, ſhe had a poultiſs laid on, which was hard baked thereto, which I ordered them to take off, and throw away: I adviſed her to drink the waters with a few pils, and ordered her a Topick of Venice Treacle, one ounce mixt in a pint of the beſt White-Wine, bathing it ſeveral times a day therewith, leaving a double linnen cloth dipt therein upon her legg: whereby in a few days time her leg grew better, the Inflamation abated, and the pain was mitigated: So that in leſs than a months time the bad Symptoms went quite off, and her leg was perfectly whole.

Scorbutick Ulcer.

The Nine and twentieth cure.

A Gentleman at the Univerſity of *Cambridge* (Mr. *K.*) now not far

far off *Scarbrough*, had a Scrobutick Ulcer in both feet cross the toes (while in the Colledge) which brought him much pain, the sore was white and most-what wept forth a Lee, accompanied with a Scorbutick Acidum, the chief cause of pain: He laboured under the grief hereof for about two years, notwithstanding all the help a *Cantabrigian* Physician could make him; he came upon an occation into the Country, and drank the waters of *Scarbrough* for ten days: (being mindfull to try, if he could thence get any help.) The operation of the waters was such, as brought away a matter as black as pitch: whereupon the former inveterate and obstinate Symptoms (that would not bend to Physick nor outward Topicks before) now abated: his pain went away, the Scorbutick Lee was dryed up, (its Acidum being corrected in the blood by the waters,) and the Ulcers healed, was thereupon cured: being encouraged hereby, frequents the waters every year since, (he was cured in the year 1655.) only missed coming one year, during which interval or intermission, he had a dangerous Fever, which was about seven or eight

eight years ago; ſince which he has had his health well: Which account I had from his own mouth.

Scorbutick Elephantiaſis.

The Thirtieth cure.

MR. *Rogers*'s daughter of *Scarbrough* had a Scorbutick *Elephantiaſis* almoſt all over her: which alſo, from the Scorbutick Acidum ſeiſing the tendons and ligaments of her joints, had rendred her well nigh decrepid: ſhe drank the waters, and in about a fortnights time or more, the blood was ſo purified, as it caſt off thoſe externall feculencies or recrements of the ultimate digeſtion in the form of white ſcales, and ſo ſweetned the blood and latex, and opened obſtructions, as that it removed thoſe bolts and hedges which were faſtned upon the joynts and ligaments, and begot a healthfull habit of body: So her skin became clear and ſmooth, and ſhe well.

Leprous

Leprous Scurvy.

The One and thirtieth cure.

A Boy had a leprous Scurvy, which brought a white scurf all over him, drank the waters, and in a few weeks time, the spreading Scorbutick ferment being dinted, the blood purified, the scales from the roots dryed and mortified, and pilled off, and he was cured.

To which (as at the Heel of these Instances of cures of the Scurvy) we shall (by way of conclusion) only subjoin somewhat in short concerning Scorbutick *Hemorrhoids*: and that not only for the opening those which are inward, swelled, and obstructed, but also for binding, closing, and healing those which are too open; in both correcting the Scorbutick Acidum of the blood: In the one loosning the impacted, and close rivetted Acidum, which binds and swells the veins: and in the other sweetning or dinting the Acidum (which lacerated and wounded the veins) gently binding up and healing the Orifices there-

thereof for the future: of which in order as followeth.

Scorbutick Hemorrhoids.

The Two and thirtieth cure.

MR. *Ker* of *Eaton* (in the year 1677) laboured under greivous pains of the inward Hemerrhoids, had a constant pain of those parts, but especially when nature was to discharge its burden by siege, which was very afflictive to him, causing him great grief for near a quarter of a year; had advice of a Physician, but found no benefit, till he came to the waters, which he drank regularly, for ten or twelve days: whereby the Scorbutick Acidum (which was let down into and had bound and swelled the Hermorrhoidal vessels) was so sweetned and dinted, as he returned home perfectly well, and continues so ever since.

A Gentleman acquainted me that the waters open the *Hemorrhoid* veins, which doth him a great kindness in order to his health: upon the account whereof he drinks them every year.

Scorbu-

Scorbutick Hermorrhoids.

The Three and thirtieth cure.

AND that the waters are proper, not only for the opening the *Hemorrhoids*, where obſtructed, as aforeſaid: but alſo for the cloſing and healing them when too open, was obſervable from a Doctor of my acquaintance, who labouring with a more then ordinary effuſion of *Hemorrhoidal* blood, and that for about ſeven years, was at firſt very timerous of drinking the waters, fearing leaſt they ſhould open the aforenamed veins too much. But being incouraged by the ſucceſs he ſaw others have, ventured, and to his great ſatisfaction and even admiration found great help thereby.

That theſe waters purifie the blood, and cure the Scurvy, even in ſuch as have been tainted with it in a high degree, is evident from the large experience had thereof by Dr. *Wittie* in the late wars, when the Garriſon which was kept by Sir *Hugh Cholmly* in the Caſtle; after a few weeks ſiege, whether from the air of the ſea, or a bad diet, or want of exerciſe, his men were moſt of them

them fallen into the Scurvy, especially the Country-Gentlemen who had fled in thither, who were miserably troubled with it: as many of them as drank of the *Spaw* water, were perfectly and speedily cured, which some of them used without any other means. And many instances (as Dr. *Wittie* saith) of persons of quality might be brought in, who have been highly tainted with all the Symptoms that attend the Scurvy and *Cachexy*, and were upon the very brink of the Dropsie, having their legs swelled *&c.* who have found perfect cures, on which account, they were constant frequenters of it. Only before we conclude this Classis of *Scarbrough*'s Maladies, it will not be amiss to take notice, that as the Scruvy doth chiefly depend upon the depravation of the ferment of the Stomach, towards the rectification and restitution of which, the waters notably contribute: so likewise the other manner of depravations of the Stomach, whence dejections of appetite, and an ingendring of tough Phlegm, which in some persons these waters carry off by vomit; of which I shall give this following instance.

J. Bil-

J. Bilbrough Jun. of *Scarbrough* finds, that as often as his Stomach declines (as it yearly by times doth) when he drinks the waters, always the first morning it makes him vomit much tough Phlegm, then passeth downward the rest by siedge, and in a few daies recruits his Stomach again very well.

Where we might also shew these waters are so proper to the Stomach, and to the restoring its ferment, as that they effectually assist in the carrying off such depraved matter, as through excess by debauchery lies heavy and oppresseth the Stomack, and by a longer stay in the body, might become the Seminary of many diseases, (*viz.*) Surfeits, Scurvyes, Dropsies, *&c.* thereby preventing such fruits as are the natural product and off-spring of such Seminaries: concerning which (if we might not thereby give incouragement towards the transgressing the bounds of Temperance and Moderation) we could give considerable instances, save that we Judge such here not to be Exemplary, and therefore of design forbear.

Melan-

Melancholy or the *Hypochondriacal Flatus.*

THe next diſeaſe we intend in order to treat of, and to innumerate the cures thereof performed by the waters, is *Melancholy* called the *Flatus Hypochondriacus*, or *Hypochondriacal Melancholy*, and the Diſeaſes ſpringing from *Melancholy*; which Diſeaſe, we ſuppoſe is cauſed from the irregularities of the ferments of the Stomach and *Spleen*, whence ſome impurities (otherwiſe ſeparable by the vigor and genuine temperature of the ferments) are heaped up in the blood, chiefly in reference to its elaboration into Animal Spirits, which being depraved in their *Minera* or Shop, are inſtead of being (if I may ſo ſay) tranſlucid congeneal Spirits (the genuine product of a right and natural *geneſis* thereof, and thence proper for the obſolving the functions of the body) ſoyled with a clodding vapour, and darkned with a miſty and foggy ſteam, perverts the Phanſie, ſometimes inverting the regular *Idea*'s thereof.

The

The degrees of which Diſeaſe are varied, yea intended or remitted according as thoſe Spirits are (in their firſt hewings or ſhapings) more or leſs foyled with thoſe noxious ſteams, and clouding vapors, which ſteams and fogs receive all their meaſures from the ferments of the *Stomach* and *Spleen*, as they are more or leſs vitiated, from the error of which ferment ariſeth *Indigeſtion* or *Crudities*, the *Mother* or rather *Chaos* of the aforeſaid clouds or ſteams; and from it alſo is produced *Wind* or *Flatus*, the proper fruit or effect of *Indigeſtion*. For wherever the generation of the Spirits are, the firſt ſprings thereof (whether *Stomach*, *Spleen*, or arterial veſſels) we ſuppoſe to be the chief *Minera* of this Diſeaſe, (whoſe deep rootedneſs and inward receſs is the main reaſon of the difficuly of its cure,) which accompanying the reluctancy of the ferments in the error of Digeſtion, bringeth on the incoarcible *Flatus*, whereby it diſplayes it ſelf into all thoſe various ſymptoms which attend this Diſeaſe.

Theſe Animal Spirits are the moſt ſublime and etherial parts of the body, and neareſt a-kin to the Soul; are the *medium* betwixt the Soul and Body, and

and as ſuch, are (we ſuppoſe) not only the vehicle but alſo the mirror of the immortal Soul: and in as much as the Soul acts in the body *juxta indolem organorum*, according to the capacity, diſpoſition, texture, temperature or craſis of its vehicle, which alſo has its ſprings from the alimentary and ſanguineous juyces elaborated by their peculiar ferments: wherefore if the conſtitution of theſe Spirits from the vigour of the ferments (ſequeſtring all *Heterogenities*) prove genuine, and thence the looking-glaſs of the Soul becomes pure and polite. In ſuch conſtitutions (I ſay) the ſoul, through the clarity of the Regimen of the Spirits, takes pleaſure and ſolace in its vehicle, cauſing generous reflections, and ſhaping perſpicatious *Idea*'s, helping (as we ſay in our *Hydrol. Chym.* 122.) accurateneſs of phanſie, ſolidity of judgment and tenacioufneſs of *Memory*. But if through the deficiency of the ferments, ariſe *Indigeſtion* and *Crudities*, thence the untamable *Flatus* or *Wind*, and from both dark ſteams, whence the aforeſaid Spirits are mudded in their firſt ſprings, and their conſtitution or *Regimen* ſoiled through foggy Scorbutick miſts:

miſts. then and there is laid the foundation of this deeply rooted Malady; whereby the imaginative part is darkned, (the fanſie by a Melancholy vapor being clouded,) and thence as from its natural ſource, ariſeth from the irregularities and diſturbed phanſies of *Hypochondriacal Melancholy*: For the Stomach, Spleen, arterial juyces, with the ferments thereof, as they are (by nature) imployed in order to the production of Animal Spirits, are *Vulcan*'s Shop, where materials lie for forging all *Idea*'s, and *Minerva*'s Nurſery, where are the ground-plots and ſeeds of Diſeaſes.

Now if the depravation of the ferments, in order to the hewing forth or generation of Animal Spirits, meet or interfeer with other manner of errors of the ferments as appertaining to the alimentary juyces (as they are to circulate the various ſtades of the ſeveral digeſtions, in order to the nouriſhment of the body or ſupply of what daily tranſpires;) then, I ſay, is produced a complication of *Melancholy* with the *Scurvy*, yea the one graduates or heightens the other in their reſpective depravations, whence it is that *Melancholy*, and the *Scurvy*, frequently

quently go hand in hand. It rarely happens that *Melancholy* is brought to any considerable height, but is twisted and complicated with the *Scurvy*, (although the contrary not often holds good) from which complication is generally produced a *læsa imaginatio*, (the usual product of that disease;) although sometimes the heightnings of the one, singly considered, effects it, and from this depravedness of the fancy, it is that the Patient is affected now in one part (ready to dye upon it,) and presently in another remote part (and must die of that, and forthwith too) *&c.* So they coyn to themselves hundreds of Miseries, as to this or the other part, and as many deaths ere one of either sort really siezeth upon them.

We design not here (because we study brevity) to shew how and after what manner thē waters operate, and how other additional helps (by way of advice) contribute to the cure of this so deeply seated Disease: how it absterseth the first vessels, strengthneth the ferment of the Stomach, procures an appetite, helps digestion, promotes the clarity of the regimen of the Ani-

mal Spirits by carrying away the cauſe of impure and *Scorbutick* ſteams,) ſuppreſſeth the cauſe of Wind, (which two laſt are moſt-what the ſcene, where and whence moſt of the Tragical Symptoms of this Diſeaſe are acted:) fortifies the tone of the *viſcera*, rectifies their genuine ferments, ſweetens the blood, conduceth to the production of laudable nutritive juyces, (which, how far theſe may go towards the cure of moſt Diſeaſes, we refer to better judgments to determine;) and thence brings on a good habit of body, and health the ſequel of all. To inſiſt largely upon which, is beſides our preſent purpoſe; we ſhall therefore (which we chiefly aim at) only confine our diſcourſe herein, to number a few remarkable inſtances of the efficacy of theſe waters in the cure thereof, which are as followeth.

Mr.

Mr. Woodyears *Caſe, a Gentleman in* York.

The firſt Cure.

AT *Chriſtmas*, 1667. began the occaſion of *Melancholy* or *Hypocond. Wind*, (being the Paſſion of Sorrow for the loſs of his beloved Son,) which Diſeaſe gradually grew to that height, as in about eighteen Moneths time after the firſt beginning thereof, it brought upon him a *Vertigo* or *Megrim*, ſo as he thought all went round. At *Chriſtmas* 72. he had two fits (one ſoon after the other) as he ſate in his chair, which for the time deprived him of all ſenſe; after which, he had (as accompanying Symptoms) pains all over him, with great oppreſſion of Spirits; a general indiſpoſition, ſhortneſs of Breath, want of Appetite, ſometimes vomited what he took, had a great weakneſs and unſteddineſs, yet ſeeming great weight upon his head, ſo as he could not ſtoop, or ſcarce move it but gradually; had ſtrange fancies; the leaſt noiſe had ſo deep an

impreſſion upon him, as was enough almoſt (as he thought) to have ſtruck him dead. Three days after his two fits he was extremely ſick with a faintneſs of Spirits as if to death, which ſo much weaked him as he was not able to walk over his Chamber without leading for four Moneths: during which time he had many of thoſe ſudden Epileptick fits, conſtantly at change and full of the Moon, and fainted all over his Spirits for ſome hours together, being in an Agony with weeping, which fainting fits would hold for nine hours at a time, with great ſtruglings as if convulſed; upon all which, the *pathemata animi* had originally the greateſt influence.

He had the advice of two eminent Phyſicians, who ran through ſeveral courſes of Phyſick with him, giving him Vomits, Purges, ordering him blooding by the Hemorrhoids, Steel Preparations, &c. Who, when none of theſe would do, they adviſed him to go for *Scarbrough-Spaw*, whither in *July*, 1673. he went, and drank the waters according to advice three weeks: For the firſt ten dayes whereof he was very weak, had a faintineſs upon his Spirits, found no advantage

tage or benefit thereby: at length Dr. *Wittie* (then attending the waters) adviſed him to ride abroad upon the Hills. As he was riding, a ſudden griping took him round his body for half an hour, and then an extreme purging came on him that he had four Stools in an hour, with extremity of gripings before each Stool. This purging began at two in the afternoon, but the gripings began to abate before morning, inſomuch that it became rather a pleaſure to have Stools than otherwiſe, ſo continued all next day and night after (without drinking the waters) in which time he grew ſo ſteddy, compos'd and ſtrong in his head as he could ſtep out of his bed to the ſtool without any help, although he continued purging 4 times every hour. The ſecond morning early the Doctor adviſed him to put on his cloaths (ſince he was ſo ſtrong) and walk to the *Spaw*, where (he according to advice) drank only two pints of water, and although in going he had four ſtools, yet after drinking the waters he had only one or two there, but none in returning, and (what was remarkable) in going to the *Spaw*, he walked faſter than the Doctor, to the admiration of all that were by.

After the aforesaid purgings, he drank the waters for eleven mornings, which then wrought so moderately as it had a most considerable and wonderful effect upon him, his symptoms all abated and gradually went off, got a good Stomach and digestion, the *flatus* (with its causes) was suppressed, which before sat upon the skirts of the Spirits, Membrane of the Brain and Stomach, whence his *Vertigo* went away, the load or heaviness upon his head was taken off, it became steddy, his faintness and sickness ceased, the soyling steams or vapors which perverted and darkned the *Regimen* of the Spirits (whence with other concurring causes happened the *læsa imaginatio*) were discussed, prevented, and in fine, he thereby became lively, brisk, and chearful beyond expectation, even to the Admiration of all those (whether in City or Country) who knew him in his former long lingring weakness. — He has ever since made his Annual visits to these waters at their season, and has to (his great satisfaction) injoyed his health without the least Relapse or Symptom of his former dreadful Malady.

The

The Symptoms of whose Diſeaſe were ſignal Teſtimonies that the ferments were perverted, the nutritive and Sanguineous juyces were become depraved and Spurious, an Incoarcible *flatus* was powerful, and that the ſteams and vitiated juyces had darkned and clouded the *Regimen* of the Animal Spirits, whence the *leſa maginatio*, and that the *flatus* by occult paſſages and rubs of the veſſels bore ſtrongly upon the *meninges* or tender film of the brain, whence came the ſeeming weight and yet unſteddineſs of his head, as alſo bore forcibly upon the original of the Nerves in the brain, whence his Virtiginous and Epiliptick fits, and ſmiting or ſuffocating the Spirits in their proper ducts, as alſo being much penned up (excepting as aforeſaid) in the Stomach, ſtrengthneth the *Tunicles* thereof, bearing upon the breathing-holes of the vital ferment (the parent of Digeſtion) tranſmitted from the Arteries into the Stomach, ſuſpended its function, whence ſickneſſes and faintings; And how the waters orderly taken according to advice, anſwered all theſe indications, or as many of them as was needful, we (for brevity-ſake) wave farther to inlarge.

From the aforesaid remarkable cause and cure, we might take an occasion to raise a discourse how the passions of the mind became the efficients and authors of many Symptoms and Diseases, especially such as attend Hypocondraism in Men and hysterical fits in Women; how they influence the ferments, digestions, chyliferous and sanguineous juyces, tone of the *viscera*, organs of the Spirits, *&c.* perverting the first, disturbing and suspending the second, alienating or vitiating the third, altering the fourth, inverting the order of the fifth, and all in order to the production of several Diseases, immediately emerging therefrom, but that I must re-mind my self of my designed brevity.

The second cure.

THe Right Honorable the Lord *Roos* had been much troubled with Hypochondriack wind, which stole away both his appetite and digestion, and caused an eminent decay of his Spirits and strength, and so filled his head with fumes, that he was often taken with dizziness and Melancholy fancies, after

after long methods of Phyſick preſcribed by ſeveral learned Phyſicians (wherein though he ever found much good, yet his Diſtemper was frequently returning:) his Lord-ſhip came to theſe waters, wherein he found ſo much benefit in all the reſpects aforeſaid, that he now injoyes a conſtant ſtate of health, this (when firſt writ) being the third year wherein his Lord-ſhip viſits *Scarbrough*, being then become much more lively and fleſhy than formerly, and found good encouragement to continue his Annual viſits.

The Third Cure.

MRS. *Robinſon* of *Buckton* (betwixt fifty and ſixty years of age) laboured under a grievous and inveterate *Head-ach* on one ſide, which was very violent, proceeding from the *Flatus Hypochondraicus*, having fixed it ſelf chiefly upon that part, and was alſo highly Scorbutick, having the *Scurvy* in a great meaſure: The pain of her head was ſo ſtrong as put her upon the trial of many Phyſitians, and had the beſt of their advice, but moſt-what in

vain

vain: at length drank these waters, and in fourteen dayes time she found her pain abate and gradually go off, and within a moneth she was perfectly well both as to her head-ach, (which before would not bend to ordinary means) and also was cured of the *Scurvy*, returning in very good health.

The Fourth Cure.

MR. *Thomas Birbeck* of *Sheffeild* in *York shire*, was so afflicted with that *Flatus Hypocond.* as it affected his head very much with a dizzines or virtiginous motion that he scarce durst preach in the Pulpit: was in a languishing condition in this disease, being full of fears and fancies, applied himself to the waters, and the first year found so much good thereby as incouraged him to come the next year after, and then he was cured, and for many years became a healthful and chearful man.

The Fifth Cure.

MR. *G. Smith* of *Berwick upon Tweed* practitioner in Physick, fell into an extream heat and sharpness of Urine, with a continual dysury, after which did immediately succeed most grievous symptoms of Hypochondriach Melancholy, *viz.* Dizziness in his head, Dimness of sight, Difficulty of breathing, Oppression at Stomach, and Indigestion of meat, being voided raw, which himself, with others sufficiently learned, did in vain labour to remove, so as he was forced to keep his Chamber almost six moneths together, even despairing of a recovery; he came to these waters and drank three weeks, and returned home in good health and chearfulness of Spirit; for two years after he came again, and resolved, while God spared life to continue his Annual visits, notwithstanding the distance, being above an hundred and twenty miles.

The Sixth Cure.

MRS. *Elizabeth Scremerston* in the Bishoprick of *Durham* was troubled for a long time with the same malady, which had changed her complexion and made her exceeding swarthy, with three weeks drinking she found a perfect recovery.

The seventh Cure.

MR. *Robert Lever* Minister of *Bolam* in *Northumberland* was exceedingly troubled with Hipocondriach Melancholy for the space of eight years, joyned with frequent extention and Convulsion of the Nerves, which when the fit was gone off left him so feeble that he was not able to walk till he had gotten some rest, he was often dizzy in his his head, which so clouded his understanding that he became uncapable sometimes for a quarter of a year together of discharging the duties of his Office. He was several times at the other *Spaw*

in

in *York-ſhire*, where though he found ſome benefit, yet the ſymptoms returned. In 1663. he came to *Scarbrough* and drank a whole week, yet without any benefit till the Phyſician then at the waters, *viz.* Doctor *Wittie* was called to ſee the fit, wherein he ſeemed to be almoſt diſtracted, who judged it requiſite to preſcribe ſome other helps proper for the caſe for two or three dayes, and furniſhed him with ſome Specificks to be uſed with the waters, and ſet him on again, adviſing him to drink ten dayes more; after three dayes he found eminent degrees of recovery, all the ſymptoms abating, and went from the waters very healthful and chearful, who (praiſed be Almighty God) continued ſo.

The Eighth Cure

MR. *M. Darrel* of *Porſtow* in *Lincoln*-Shire is by times much afflicted with the *Hypocond. Flatus*, finds much benefit by drinking theſe waters, wherefore he frequents them every year, ſometimes he is for near ſix Moneths

moneths excessive Melancholy, cares for no company, but loves retirement: And by an orderly taking of these waters finds present relief, when no other Medicine he has taken at home has succeeded.

The Ninth Cure.

MRS. *Elizabeth Newcome* of *Manchester* in *Lancashire* was eight or nine years together so afflicted with this Malady, joyned with extreme oppression of the stomach and back, with flitting heats, as if she had been in a violent Feaver, perpetual costiveness and dizziness of the head before the violence of the hot fit, she found a sharp stinging in the wrist of her right arm as if a Penknife was thrust into it, and when the fit was upon her, she would fall into exceeding great frights from any the least noise, as the crowing of a Cock or the barking of a Dog, and when it was gone off she would be as sore as if she were beaten: It had resisted all medicines, till coming to these waters, she found good success.

The

The Tenth Cure.

A *Scotch* Gentlewoman, being in years, was much afflicted with Hypochondraiſm and the *Scurvy*, having a great diſorder at her Stomach, drank the waters in great exceſs, was brought low and very weak, but after a while ſhe recruited to her former ſtrength, and the bad ſymptoms went off.

Here I could reckon upon ſeveral perſons more who have by the orderly uſe of theſe wates found much benefit in this very Malady. But at preſent let thoſe in *tranſitu* ſerve.

The Stone.

THe next Diſeaſe in order we here propoſe to treat on, as curable by the waters, is that formidable, afflicting and excruciating malady the *Stone*, where we do not mean to aſcribe that efficacy to theſe mineral waters as to melt or diſſolve any large confirmed ſtone of what ſize ſoever, fixed in the

Kidneys

Kidneys or Bladder; For that we wholly deny, and judge such persons who labour under the anxiety of such large Stones as cannot without danger be brought away by the common passages of the ureters, neck of the Bladder, &c. not capable I say of receiving much benefit hereby. But are rather to be referred to the skill and cure of the *Lithotomist*, to *Mars* rather than *Neptune*, to the sharpness of the knife than to the accurateness of the waters.

But that these waters have a remarkable efficacy upon such as labour under gravel, smaller stones, (such as are passable) and in taking away, or alleviating their grievous symptoms, the usual attendants and products thereof, amongst which, that of *Strangury* is to be reckoned as a frequent symptom and almost necessary product of the Stone, (although, that sometimes may proceed from other causes;) what remarkable efficacy (I say) these waters orderly taken, have upon such, let the few following instances speak, which in the main may be sufficient to blazon its vertues to the world in this very particular Malady, that so none through prejudice

or

or ignorance may deny themſelves that benefit which God in nature holds forth to them in this Mineral Spring.

As to the cauſes of petrefaction whether in the *Macro* or *Microcoſme*, but particularly that of the *Lithiaſis*, *viz.* the cauſes of ingendring the Stone in the Reins or Bladder of humane bodies, we inſiſt largely and *de induſtria* in our *Lithologia Phyſica.* (not yet extant) And as for the ſymptoms, they are ſo well known by every one who is afflicted with this Diſeaſe as we need not by numbring them tell what they are, wherefore we ſhall immediately deſcend to the intended particulars as followeth.

The Firſt Caſe.

MR. *John Beaumont* of *Franck-foſs* in *York-ſhire*, his wife had been for very many years ſubject to a grievous fit of the Stone, for which ſhe had taken much advice, though with little ſucceſs, ſhe went afterwards to *Knarsbrough* and drank thoſe waters, but found no benefit: then her husband brought her to *Scarbrough*, which water brought away

away the matter of the Stone in Gravel and Sand to a great proportion even in one weeks time, and for five years after (being then so long to the first writing hereof) she had no necessity of returning to the *Spaw*, being free of all symptoms.—To which I may add what I lately by letter received from a Relation of the aforesaid Gentle-womans, and (my worthy friend) that she received so much benefit by these waters, and for this fourteen years hath been so well that she never needed to make a second visit.

The Second Case.

AN old man of eighty six years of age, has frequented the *Spaw* for twelve or thirteen years, finding much good thereby every year for the Stone, had extreme and most violent pains and grievous torments, even so as to make him cry forth aloud, so as he might be heard at a great distance, yea, his torment in those parts were so strong, that (to use his own words) he would have forgiven any one who would have knocked him on the head, he drank plentifully

tifully of the waters, ſometimes fifteen pints in a morning, found great relief thereby: the benefit he reaps incourageth him to come every year, and was here this very laſt year 78, from whoſe own mouth I had the aforeſaid Relation.

The Third Caſe.

THE old Lady *Rhodes* of *Balbrough*, was grievouſly afflicted with the ſymptoms of the *Stone*; who found great help and relief by the drinking theſe waters; yea, and by what I could learn was cured thereby.

The Fourth Caſe.

SR. *J. H.* of *York* (now a Member of Parliament) drank the waters for ſeveral years, finding thereby he voided much gravel, and was more chearful afterwards: Then for five years by times was frequently afflicted with the ſymptoms of the *Stone*, having difficulty

difficulty of Urine (or *dysuria*) coming away drop by drop with pain before the Stone came away, but still every year Gravel came away, and was more at ease.

Then *August* 1677. he went and drank the waters, before which for a Moneth or more, had a great *dysuria* or difficulty of urine, making none but with great pain: The first day he was worse, the second day also worser, yea, the third day was worse and worse, the waters mean-while passing, but not well. And upon the night after the third day, a stone, to the bigness of a Date-stone came away, which was a solid confirmed stone; then all the bad Symptoms ceased, and he had perfect ease.

The next year after (which was the last year) he came to the waters, and upon the third-day morning (after the first drinking) voided another less stone about the bigness of a vetch, which was angular, but not of so firm a texture by much as the former, which he shewed me, and since which has had passage of his water very well, having not the least

leaſt of thoſe troubleſome ſymptoms which uſually attend the Stone, he obſerved, that upon every years drinking the waters, his Stomach was much recruited and digeſtion bettered.

The Fifth Caſe.

A Lady of *Scotland*, no leſs virtuous in Morals than noble in birth, had two violent fits of the Stone in her own Country, with extream ſharp pain even to ſwoonings, ſo as they almoſt deſpaired of her life, after the ſevere Paroxiſme was over, ſhe came, by her Phyſicians advice to *Scarbrough*, drank the waters regularly, whereby in a few dayes ſhe voided a ſtone, which her Ladyſhip ſhewed me, it was angular, yet came away with little pain.

The Sixth Caſe.

A Merchant of *York* (Mr. *A. T.*) laboured of a fit of the Stone, after ſome other Medicaments I adviſed him, he drank the waters, whereby he paſſed away a little ſtone, and ſo the Symptoms

Symptoms ceased and he was at ease; For which very purpose he drank the waters most-what every year, and that with good success.

The Seventh Case

Which is Mr. G. Waugh *of* New-Castle's *Case, sent by way of Letter to Dr.* Wittie.

SIR. I judge my self obliged to give my testimony of the *Spaw*, and its good effects in my Case, and first I bless God that he has afforded me so great help by it, and also I let you know that it proved effectual almost beyond my first belief of the waters, even to my admiration. In the year 69. at my first visiting of the Well, the water did not only bring away a confirmed Stone as large as any Date stone, with its bed in which it lay; but as I found did also soften and dissolve what was more in my body, so that at one urine (as I remember) I voided above a dozen stones, most of them as large as a white Pease, which did lye in the bason as stones, but I draining

draining the water off, and thinking to take them up, they would not bear their own weight, but betwixt my fingers became sand, and these I voided the very day I left the *Spaw*. At my return in 1670. I had not drank eight pints of the water the first morning before a large quantity of the tartarous tough matter that breeds the Stone came away, which I know was caused by the vertue of the water.

I am your, &c.

George Waugh.

The Eighth Case.

MR. *Emmerson* of *New-Castle* having violent pain from the Stone, whereby he was exceedingly enfeebled, drank the waters (in the year 1677.) pretty plentifully, and at one time (as he observed) about a spoonful and a half of gravel passed from him; drank the waters also the last year with great advantage, had a pain in his back from the stone or gravel in the Kidneys before

he

he drank them, but upon drinking, it went away, and he was as well as ever he was (according to his own words) in his life.

The Ninth Case.

MR. *Christopher Keld* of *Newby* near *Scarbrough* had been many years subject to violent fits of the *Stone*, and falling into one of his usual fits, he called to mind, that he had heard this water commended in the case; so as he sent immediately for some bottles thereof, and drank betwixt two or three quarts, which within less than half an hour, caused him to void several stones, besides much gravel, which gave him perfect ease, so as for seven years after he had not another fit. But then it seizing on him again, he applied himself to the same remedy, with like success.

The Tenth Case.

MR. *Stow* of *Newton* upon *Trent* in *Nottingham*-shire, his Son being cut for the Stone, in order to the healing

ing of the wound in the neck of the bladder, first drank *Knarsbrough-Spaw*-waters, but afterwards hearing of the fame of *Scarbrough*-waters did about eight or nine years (before the first writing hereof) make a journey thither, by which they found so much and more real benefit in that disease of the of the Stone than they had before, that they never after returned to *Knarsbrough* but have been constant drinkers of *Scarbrough*-waters, either going thither, or else sending for the waters to *Newton*, though it be near thirty miles further distant than the other.

The Eleventh Case.

THe Apothecary of *Scarbrough*'s Mother has found much good by the waters for the Stone, who has sometimes voided a spoonful of red sand or gravel, and has drank them these many years.

To all which we might add the Case of a Merchant in *London*, of Mr. *W. Kitching* who keeps the chief Inne at *Grimsby* in *Lincoln*-shire by the Sea side) of Mr. *Skehough* a School-master

in *Scotland*, &c. who all received ſo much good hereby for the Stone, as incouraged them for ſome years to frequent the waters.

That theſe waters ſometimes diſcovers and brings on a fit of the Stone to ſome perſons, who poſſibly never had one before, (I think) an evident demonſtration of the excellency of its vertue: For many are inclinable to the Stone, and perhaps as yet know not, but might (if the taking theſe waters did not prevent) go on towards the Fabrick of ſome large confirmed ſtone, which then by its bulk might be incapable of any cure ſave that of the knife. But theſe waters by their powerful efficacy, ſuſpends further growth to the Stone, diſlodgeth thoſe already bred, and either ſplits them into leſſer ſtones or moulders them into gravel, and ſo paſſes them off in a ſtream or flood of urine (which otherwiſe might if left alone grow two big for the paſſages) or if they be no bigger, than may glide through the veſſels and orifices, to carry them away in their intire form, and hence I ſay it is that ſometimes a ſharp fit (upon the drinking thereof) happens, which to judge otherwiſe doubtleſs,

leſs were to do manifeſt injuſtice to them, becauſe hereby *Knarsbrough-Spaw* might as equally be impeached, as *Scarbrough*, in that ſome have upon drinking thoſe waters been ſeiſed with a violent fit of the Stone; For inſtance, the Earl of *Twadal* about four year ago (as his Lordſhip acquainted me) even while he was drinking the waters of *Knarbrough*, was ſeized with a violent fit of the Stone. And Mr. *Juſtice* an Attorney, being in health, out of compliaſance drank five glaſſes of the Sulphur water of *Knarsbrough* laſt *Summer*, which, not paſſing, gave him a Surfeit, ſo as he afterwards vomited and purged all that he took, thence fell into a great languor of Spirits, and thence into violent convulſive fits, which endangered his life. Muſt therefore the former, *viz.* the ſweet Spaw-waters be accuſed of a petrifying property, or muſt thence of neceſſity the other, *viz.* the *Sulphur*-water be accounted dangerous to drink on? which conſequences, how adapted to our preſent purpoſe, we leave to the judicious reader to determine.

Theſe waters are alſo peculiar againſt the heat, inflamation and ulcer of the

reins, correcting the heat and ſharpneſs of urine, expelling the mucous matter which ſometimes obſtructs the paſſages of the urine, which often times cauſeth the ſame ſymptoms, and is taken to be the Stone in the bladder; when yet there is none there, waſhing through and cleanſing all the urinous paſſages

The Reliques of a Clap.

THe waters are likewiſe excellent good againſt the reliques of a Clap, and cleanſes away the dregs of a bad Mercurial method, helps the piſſing of blood, and ſtrengthneth the ſeminal veſſels, the malignity of the Diſeaſe being firſt removed by due Medicines.

The Gonorrhea.

THe waters regularly drank ſafely ſtayes the *Gonorrhea.*

The first Instance.

A Gentleman that had got a Clap, having had the usual symptoms upon him many Moneths, which had exceedingly impaired his strength: who committing himself for cure unto two able Physitians, who in a few weeks took off all the pains, and other symptoms, only a fluid *Gonorrhea* remained which resisted Medicines, even the most proper they could prescribe, and that for several weeks after the virulency of the Disease was gone, was advised to drink of these waters, where within ten days he was perfectly cured, and since has begotten Children.

The second Instance.

ANother had got a grievous *Gonorrhea* which through the sharpness of the humor, made such a corrosion upon the neck of the Bladder, that he pissed blood with exceeding great pain, to the great abatement of his natural strength. It had resisted what advice he had met with in the Country, till coming to these waters, he was perfectly cured in a very few dayes.

Agues.

THe next diſeaſe, according to our propoſed method, we are to treat of, as curable by the waters, are *Agues*, which are nothing elſe but broken or interrupted *Feavers*, whoſe different ſpaces of intervals and acceſſes made from the more or leſs frequent imbibitions of the offending *febril Acidum* doth moſtwhat, if not ſolely, diſtinguiſh them into *Quotidian*, *Tertian*, double *Tertian* and *Quartane*, which (I ſay) in their root are Feavers, being the ſame with them in their eſſential cauſes, only (as I ſaid) broken, and thence have the interchanges of cold and heat, and admit of frequent periods: And that what a Feaver (ſtrictly ſo called) ſprings out with a long, and moſtwhat unbroken thread, theſe ſnap the thread, and begin and weave again, and that ſooner or later, as the offending *febrile Acidum*, (whether imbred, or *ab extra*, communicated from the air,) is partly tranſpired,

tranſpired or precipitated, or in ſome adjacent veſſels depoſited, or by any of them for a time ſubjugated.

What one has to ſay concerning Feavers, whether continued or broken, from a ſomewhat novel *hypotheſis*, we refer in the main to our *Pyretologia*, therefore ſhall at preſent apply our ſelves to the incumbent task, which is, Firſt, to ſhew that all broken Feavers, *viz.* *Agues*, are curable: Next, that they admit of various, and yet certain methods of cure: And laſtly, more directly to the purpoſe, are particularly (with ſome additionals) curable by theſe waters.

Only here on the by, we would crave leave to ſay, that among the great improvements now on the wheel, in order to the better and more certain cure of Diſeaſes, it would doutleſs be none of the leaſt for Phyſicians to buſie themſelves in their Studies, and Obſervations, how to promote this moſt laudable and uſeful eſſay, (*viz.*) how to break a Feaver, which I look upon as one of the Maſter-pieces of a Phyſician, (how unhappily it has been ſlipt hitherto I know not) to make a Feaver ſplit into *Proxiſms*, and then to

cure them, which latter is most easily done; The former of which, how frequently nature (put occasionally upon some exigency or other) doth, with, or without the help of a Physitian, for the good of the Patient, many Physitians in their observations can tell, which if they had but narrowly watched, and traced her in those obscure paths, might by searching have found out the knack, and so have helped her with such another job in her pinch.

If the former (I say) by the industry of Physitians, were but more diligently prosecuted, and some progress made threin, towards the rendring it practical.

It would then certainly be one of the easiest things in the world, for Physicians to cure the generality of Feavers, which otherwise cut off many hundreds (not to say more) of Patients.

As to the first, *viz.* that all *Agues* are curable, the truth of which we are ready by matter of fact to make evident, where we doubt not but by infallible demonstration to prove the cure of all manner of Agues, and that both certainly and safely, supposing mean-while there be strength of nature enough to admit of help.

As

As to the the second, *viz.* that *Agues* admit of various and yet certain methods of cure, is evident from the various practice of Physicians, some of whom cure *Agues* by one method, others by another.

And as to the last (*viz.*) that *Agues* (which is more directly to the purpose) are particularly curable by *Scarbrough*-waters, leads me in to give an account of some few instances of cures performed thereby, which are as followeth.

The first.

J. B. *Jun.* of *Scarbrough* had a *Tertian Ague* seventeen weeks, which afflicted him very much, drank the waters by advice, which in three dayes time brought him very low, yet continuing on drinking, he began to find his Stomach to recruit, got a good appetite, and good digestion of what he took, so his *Ague* went sensibly off, yea, in not many dayes it was quite gone, and he perfectly well.

The ſecond.

MRS. *G. C.* A Merchants daughter of *Hull*, laboured under a *Tertian Ague*, for about fifteen or ſixteen weeks, which had vitiated the ferment of her Stomach, debilitated her appetite, and ſo weakned her as ſhe could walk but little, being much troubled with faintneſs and a general indiſpoſition and laſſitude upon her, loſt her colour; came to the waters laſt Summer, took my advice, had only one eaſie fit, and no more all the time ſhe ſtaid, which was about fourteen dayes, recovered the ferment of her ſtomach, got a good appetite, and what ſhe took digeſted well, gathered ſtrength, ſo as ſhe could walk well, her fainting was gone, ſhe was chearful, got a good colour and returned home in very good health, and continued ſo, for I ſaw her Father about ſix weeks after, who acquainted me his daughter continued very well.

The

The third.

MR. *G.*, *Blackaller* Rector of *Etton* in *York-ſhire*, had been troubled with a double *Quartan* for the ſpace of nine moneths together with ſome ſymptoms of the *Scurvy*, which appeared in red ſpots in all the muſculous parts of the body. He went to *Scarbrough*, and at the very beginning his fits leſſened, and ſtaying three weeks he found a perfect cure, and had not the leaſt ſymptomps of either for five years after.

I have often known (ſaith Doctor *Wittie*) inveterate *Quartans* cured by it, and other ſorts of *Agues* alſo, which have long reſiſted Medicines, have been conquered by the uſe hereof in a ſhort time.

And for taking away the reliques of all inveterate *Agues* (thoſe oftentimes tedious chronical diſeaſes) and of the ſmall-Pox and other diſeaſes, preventing relapſes, theſe waters are of admirable efficacy.

The Jaundies.

THis diſeaſe, as to its cauſes, chiefly depends upon obſtructions of the *bilious* veſſels leading into the Inteſtines, whereby that noble juyce (as an auxiliary ferment) aſſiſts in the performances of the offices in the ſecond Digeſtion, by agitating, fermenting, and further preparing the *chiliferous* juyce (tranſmitted from the ſtomach) helping the due ſeparation, and percolation of the milky juyce into the Lacteals diſſeminated along the Inteſtines in order to a future Sanguification, gives colour to the recrements, irritating the Periſtaltick motion of the ſpiral guts, in order to cleanſing work, *viz.* the ſeclusion of excrements. This I ſay being obſtructed in its paſſage, flows by other veſſels into the maſs of blood, whoſe craſis it vitiates by giving it a high *Saffron* Tincture, which nature partly in capilary veins throws into the habit of the body, witneſs the *Saffron* dye of all external parts, and partly diſchargeth it, (as

(as dissolved in the *serum* or *latex* of the blood) by the *emulgents* into the urinary vessels, whence the height of its *Saffron* tincture, both which (together) with the unseparable symptoms of an universal lassitude, indisposition, shortness of breath and faintness) are the general, as well as certain indexes of the *Jaundies*.

Wherefore it is found by observation (the nursery of knowledge) that those Medicines which do open obstructions are most prevalent in the cure hereof, amongst which, those who abound most with a fixed or volatile *alcalie*, or partake of apperial Mineral Salts, are most effectual, especially if a good round-working-purge precede, or that they be taken along with some proper purgative. Now that these waters, as fraught Mineral apperient Salts, are (with some additional helps) adequate remedies for this and other Diseases arising from obstructions, yea, even sometimes the waters alone orderly taken) let their efficacy in these few following instances declare to the world.

The

The First Cure.

SR *John Legards* Lady of *Gauton* within a few miles of *Scarbrough*, had a *Jaundice* that long resisted remedies in a rational method, and was perfectly cured by the *Spaw* in a few dayes, being thereto recommended by another Lady, who had experienced a cure in the same Disease. This was consented to by her Physician Doctor *Arnold*.

The Second Cure.

MR. *W. Hodgson* Minister of *Scarbrough* was for the space of six years ever and anon falling into the *Jaundies*, especially Spring and Fall: Nay, one time it continued upon him almost all the year, notwithstanding his endeavours after a cure, after he was setled at *Scarbrough* he found a perfect cure by the *Spaw*.

The Third Cure.

MAdam *Elizabeth Strickland* of *Boynton* in *York-Shire*, after the ſmall-Pox, fell into a *Feaver*, after that relapſed into a *Tertian Ague*, which terminated in the *Jaundies*, after which (probably as an inveterate ſymptom) followed a moſt grievous griping pain at the Stomach and Back, which ſeized on her by fits, ſometimes a month or two betwixt one another, accompanied with a vomiting up of whatſoever ſhe took, and after every fit her whole body would be as yellow as Gold. She had alſo a fulneſs and tenſion at Stomach and upon the region of the Liver, that ſhe could not indure it to be touched, nor could lie upon the right ſide. It had reſiſted all rational means that could be uſed, till the ſeaſon of the year coming on, Dr. *Wittie* (whoſe account this is) adviſed her Lady-ſhip to drink the waters, and fitted her with Medicines both preparative and concomitant, which ſhe did for fourteen dayes with very much benefit,

nefit, being then almoſt half gone with Child, notwithſtanding after ſome months the fits returned as before, ſo as the next Summer ſhe drank the waters again (though at *Boynton* twelve miles from *Scarbrough*) ſhe was again ſomewhat better. But the Winter following had moſt violent returns of her fits. The next year the Doctor adviſed her to drink them at the Fountain, and to ſtay longer, which ſhe did for three weeks, and then after a months intermiſſion to ſend for freſh water every day, and drink ten dayes at home, her Ladiſhip being then young with Child, yet without any harm upon that account, ſince which ſhe had (God be thanked) no more fits, (it being when this was writ almoſt two years after) but was as healthful as in all her life before.

The Fourth Cure.

MR. *Palar* of *Nun-Nountain* in *York-Shire*, was during his abode in the *Southern* parts much afflicted with the *Jaundies*, having the ſymptoms which

which usually attend that Disease, consulted Doctor *Dickenson* (who then lived at *Oxford* but is now an eminent Physician in *London*) whose advice was to get him down into his own country and to drink the waters of *Scarbrough*, which he judged the best and most certain cure for him; whither accordingly he applied himself, and in not many dayes was perfectly cured.

I shall only add somewhat remarkable concerning a Country man who had the *Jaundies* highly complicated with the *Scurvy*, with a great stiffness in his joynts, so as he could not stoop but with great pain and trouble; one day I ordered him a few doses of volatile Spirits to be taken in his waters, upon which he found so great an alteration as that he could that very day (to the admiration of those who were by) stoop to the ground with much ease, and (if I mistake not) played at penny-stone upon the Sands.

The Dropsie.

THe next Disease in order is the *Dropsie*, which although at the first prospect it may seem contradictory to reason, that the drinking of waters should be effectual for the curing that Disease which chiefly consists in a flood of watery latex, already heaped up in the mass of blood, which is aforehand diluted with a wateriſhness; that which should be carried off most-what by urine, being by obstructions made to flow back upon the blood and thence makes it become slow in its circulation, and brings it very nigh the analogy of a standing Pool, should by the adding more water be cured, is I say no less than a seeming *Paradox*, yet if we consider the Primary and Efficient causes thereof, and the manner of the waters working will easily remove that Jealousie and confirm us in the belief of the contrary. And *First*, if we consider the immediate and efficient causes, *viz.* First, the vitiated ferment of the Stomach (that primary wheel

wheel of all Chronical maladies) the patron of the *febricula* and thirst accompanying *Dropsical* persons, and next the transmitted *Acidum* impressed upon the reins, from whence sometimes alone, and other while with some additional *mucous* matter, happen obstructions of those parts, which are the principal *Emunctories* of the potables of the nutritive juyce and blood thence made (to which possibly may be added the consideration of some obstructions in, or errors of the ferment of the liver) whereby the small vessels become stopped, and the separation of the latex prevented, whence upon the regurgitation of the superfluous latex (ready to be separated) back into the blood, and thence into the habit of the body, happens that Species of a *Dropsie* called *Anasarcosis*, which by the *anastomosis* of the vessels or concatenation of the *limphiducts*, lets part thereof fall into the legs, swelling them, especially towards night, and at other times re-imbibes or swallows it up again into the former cavities of the larger vessels, and the leggs become unswelled again.

Or,

Or *Secondly*, The liquid potables (or superfluous latex) by the aforesaid or equivalent obstructions as considered flowing back, and heaped up moſtwhat betwixt the *Omentum* and *Peritoneum*, gives that ſpecies peculiarly called *Hydrops*, (properly a *Dropſie*) which ſtretching the aforeſaid membrans, bears up ſtrongly againſt the *Diaphragme*, thereby contracting the cavity of the lungs, hinder the due motion of the muſcles thereof, ſtraitens reſpiration, making the Patient ſhort winded as uſually they are. Or *laſtly*, The ſame congeſted potable latex as conſidered accompanied with a flatulency, gives being to that third ſpecies of a *Dropſie* we call a *Tympany*, which regurgitated latex hath for the moſt part no urinous Salt in it, whence thoſe who are tapped for dropſies, commonly weep forth an almoſt inſipid liquor, ſo alſo that water which paſſeth from thoſe who drink plentifully of the *Spaw* has no urinous Salt, neither tincture nor *ſapour*.

Now in the next place we conſider how theſe waters (with ſome other additional helps) work, and how they may thence anſwer the general indications of theſe

these several sorts of *Dropsies*, and the symptoms thence emerging, will doubtless covince us of the truth of what we are treating, (especially if thereto be added) as a sealing argument, (matter of fact) *viz.* first, that they chiefly rectify and strengthen the ferment of the Stomach and thence take off the two attending symptoms of heat and thirst, (all *Dropsical* Persons generally having a *febricula* and thirst upon them). And Secondly, That they (by reason of the *Mineral* Salts (wherewith they are acuated) may, and do hew forth their own way, open obstructions, sweeten or alter the transmissed *Acidum* and set open those formerly dammed or blocked up water-sluces, whereby the watery latex (lately through obstructions heaped up the blood, (and carried into other wrong vessels) almost drowning and suffocating the vital ferment thereof, is now drawn or filtred off, and percolated through its proper vessels, which being exhausted, the blood is reduced to its due crasis, and the tone of the debilitated *viscera*, are by the gentle astingency of the inate Salts, fortified and rendred capable of performing their due secluſions and separations, and the

obstructions

obstructions of the Liver (if any such there happen in the Fabrick of this Disease) or wrong cast in its ferment, are hereby opened and rectified, and all the symptoms go off if the ferments be not too degenerate, and the latex too much depraved, and bowels tainted, (whence shortly will happen a total stagnation of the blood and drowning of the Spirits in the flood) through the long continuance thereof; for those who die of *Dropsies*, are (as we could easily shew) really drowned, (*viz.*) the same which happens by drowing in water externally happens inwardly in the vessels in dropsical dying persons, by intercepting the circulation of the blood and drowning the Spirits, what we further say upon this subject, the reader may consult our *Hydrolog. Chym.* 117. 118. &c. to which (for brevity sake) we refer; and shall content our selves at present, to confirm the truth of what is already said by matter of fact from some few Instances, which are as followeth.

The First Cure.

MR. *Th. Wesled* of *Grimsby* in *Lincoln-shire*, was taken with an extreme pain in his belly, which held him for many months together, so as he could never say he was an hour free, which took away his sleep, he was also swelled in his belly, as that he could not walk twenty yards without a rest, and great difficutly of breathing, and continual sneesing; his appetite to meat was gone, so as he was despaired of by his Physicians, who suspected a *Dropsie*, he came to the waters, though with great difficulty in his Journey, because of the weight of his belly, and drank near three weeks, and found an abatement in all the aforesaid symptoms, the second year perfected the cure; the third year he also drank the waters, which he continued to do, to prevent a relapse, being then as healthful as in all his life before.

The

The Second Cure.

TH. *Kud's* daughter in *Scarbrough*, of about twelve years of age, had an inveterate *Itch*, and by a *Chirurgeon Quack* was fluxed for it, but in ſtead of curing her left her worſe; heightned the *Scorbutick* taint into a white leprous Scab all over her body, and her body ſwelled much, was very ſtark and hard, her legs ſwelled and her face huffed up, was judged by many incurable; I ordered her a purge, which carried off much watery humors and made way for the waters; of which I ordered her to drink every morning; in each firſt pint in a morning (or ſometimes in a little warm Ale) to take one ounce of the Syrup *de Spina Cervina*, alſo ordered her a gliſter *ex recentis urinæ*, ℥xij *cum Syr. de Spina Cervina*, ℥x. and when I ſaw her four dayes after, I could ſcarce know her, in that her face was ſo much fallen and come to its right proportion, alſo her body was much unſwelled, as likewiſe her leggs, yea, was quite recovered, and continued ſo, as I had an account thereof from an ingenious friend who had it from her own Father.

The

The Third Cure.

MRS. *Eliz. Turner* of *Hutton-pagnel* in *York-shire*, through obstructions, fell into a great swelling, and hardness of her belly, with difficulty of breathing, which gave too much cause to suspect a *Dropsie*: It had resisted Medicines, till coming to the waters, which she drank fourteen days, her belly fell, and and she shortly after conceived with Child.

Worms.

THE causes of *Worms* are chiefly ascribable, first to the debilitude of the ferments, and next to the depravation and putrefaction of the nutritive juyces chiefly residing in the Stomach and Guts, which two causes joyntly considered, are doubtless the seminaries of worms and wormatick matter: For we see that Worms happen generally in Children, where the ferments

are not ſtrong, and whoſe nutritive juyces are hence apt to grow putrid, and prone to a ſpurious animation (if I may ſo ſay) the generation of worms, being a baſtardly product or off-ſet ſpringing from depraved vital ſeeds animating a degenerate putrid matter. Theſe without peradventure are many times the cauſes of ſeveral Diſeaſes (attended with bad ſymptoms) even in *adult* perſons whoſe original frequently lies in obſcurity, and hence are apt to be miſtaken for other diſeaſes.

That theſe waters expell worms and wormatick degenerate matter, both as it ſtrengthens the ferments, (helps digeſtion) and likewiſe reſiſts putrefaction, will partly be evident from the few following inſtances.

The Firſt Cure.

Richard Legard Eſq; had been many years troubled with ſmall worms which we call *Ascarides*, for which he had taken good advice, and uſed ſeveral remedies, yet never found any ſo ſucceſsfull as theſe waters, which brought from

from him, to his best judgment above five hundred in a day, and in a few days quit him both of the Worms and the matter that bred them.

The second cure.

MR. *G. Watson* of *Throshenby* near *Scarbrough* was grievously afflicted with *Melancholick* fumes, which exceedingly clouded his understanding, and possessed him with fears and fancies, taking away his sleep for many weeks together, so as he was become a meer *Skelleton*, and so feeble that he was not able to walk, but was carried about in arms, during which time he had nevertheless an incredible appetite, accompanied with a gnawing pain at his Stomach, the cause of which distemper was not easily discerned, till after some time he began to void a sort of flat worms about an inch long, empty as if they had been nothing but a skin, applying himself to the waters, he voided sometimes thirty or forty in a day, and in a little time, found perfect cure, all symptoms abating, and his appetite returning to its regular course.

Womens Diseases.

Womens Diseases peculiarly so called, are such as properly belong to the womb, and to its *Regimen* and Irregularities which chiefly either proceed from the obstructions of the *Matrix*, whereby the redundant superfluous blood, (to be separated according to the due course of nature in the forms of the Menses) flows back, floats in the containing vessels, in this or the other part, whom with its plenty it stretcheth (whence as an *aliquid amplius*) a turgescence, and plethory, and the symptoms thence following; or proceed from a debilitude of the womb, whereby the blood becomes drained away in too great quantities, whence *Lypothymia*'s, Faintings, Swoonings, &c.

As to the former; in order to the better understanding of what the obstructions of the womb are, and what the effects thence ensuing towards a right apprehension (I say) whereof we

we ſhew in our *Hydrolog. Chym.* what the *Menſtrua* are, the manner of their Generation, their uſe in nature, their lunar and critical ſeaſons of Evacuation, and how from their obſtruction ariſe a *Plethora* (beſides what happens at every natural and critical Evacuation) and how the effects of which (if ſetling in the head) are uſually (if internal) Megrim, Dizzineſs, or pain in the head, or (if external) are puſtles in the face, redneſs and ſoreneſs of eyes, ſwelling of the face, &c. if in other places, thence tumors, erratick pains, and how from the reſtagnation of the blood (through the aforeſaid obſtructions) in the Bronchys of the Lungs, happen indiſpoſitions, dulneſs and ſluggiſhneſs of the body, ſhortneſs of breath, oppreſſion of the Precordia, or upper mouth of the Stomach, &c. concerning all which (I ſay) we treat in our *Hydrolog. Chym.* p. 125. 126. &c. to which we refer.

We ſhall only here add, that the waters (by their connate Salts) are (by matter of fact) found, not only proper for opening obſtructions, and conſequently adapted for the helping ſuch Diſeaſes and Symptoms as thence de-

pend, *viz.* the *Green-ſickneſs* in Maids, the fits of the *Mother*, and ſymptoms thence ariſing; But alſo (by obſervation) are found, as effectual by its gentle aſtingency, to repreſs the overflowings both white and red, whoſe floods otherwiſe bring on Lypothymia's, Faintings, Swoonings, &c. For though it be an apperient water, yet with other proper adviſable helps, it is found by experience, notably to ſtay the immoderate Fluxes of Women.

As to the Firſt, the waters (with other additional helps) are powerful in opening (as I ſaid) obſtructions, the *Minera* or ſource of womens Maladies, makes the blood well to circulate, and duly to pay its *Lunar* or Monethly tribute, cauſing right ſeparations to be made, whereby their ſhortneſs of breath leave them, their liſtleſneſs and indiſpoſedneſs goes off, and all other bad ſymptomes aforeſaid diſappear, their appetite and digeſtion comes on, grow vigorous, well complexioned, get a good colour for what they do: making them look of a ruddy and freſh complexion, where nature her ſelf thus aſſiſted, begins to paint, whoſe colours (being only contempered by an inviſible pencil) are not

not only most lively, but also durable, and consequently (if other features conspire) the best and most taking.

And withal to such as are apt to miscarry, they notably strengthen the retentive faculty of the womb, helping such to go on to their time.

And that it takes away some causes of barrenness, being frequently found to further conception, both in those who having been long married, never conceived, and in such as, after many years of intermission, near past all hopes of more children: In both which cases let the following Instances serve for the rest.

Prolificknes of the Waters, or Instances of the waters efficacy towards helping of conception.

The first Case

MR. *Th.* St. *Quintin*, of *Flambrough* in *York-shire*, and his Wife, were seven years and an half married, during which time she had never conceived, upon the report of the efficacy and vertue of the waters, he brought her to *Scarbrough*, where she drank fourteen

dayes, within a month after ſhe conceived; and brought forth a Son. Then having an interruption for four years, he brought her to the waters again: After a fortnight or three weeks that ſhe had left the waters, ſhe conceived again; and brought forth a Daughter: both which (at the firſt writing hereof) were living and healthful Children.

The Second Caſe.

MRs. *Elizabeth Turner* of *Hutton-Pagnel* in *York-ſhire*, whoſe cure of the *Dropſie* by the waters is formerly mentioned; ſhortly after which, ſhe conceived with Child, and brought forth a Son, having had no child before of ſeven years.

The Third Caſe.

MRS. *Elizabeth Smith* of *Scremerſton* in the Biſhoprick of *Durham*, whoſe cure of *Hypochondriack Melancholy* is before recited, upon which it hapned alſo that while ſhe was with her husband at *Scarbrough*, ſhe conceived with Child

Child, when as yet to her own expectation, she was past hopes of any more children, having never conceived for above five years before.

The Fourth Case.

A *Scotch* Gentlewo-man, being in years, whose cure of *Hypocondraick Melancholy* and the *Scurvy* is before-mentioned, upon which, drinking the waters (notwithstanding the great weakness she was reduced to) she conceived and brought forth two Children, which was wonderfull so weak a woman as she was should conceive or bring them forth, being judged so weak, as not capable of bringing forth one.

The Fifth Case.

SR. *H. Thompson* his Lady had no Child by two former Husbands when Sr. *H.* married her, she came to the waters, whereupon conceived

Among the Classis of Diseases belonging to the Womb, may not impertinently be reckoned such swellings of the belly, as happen sometimes from cold upon or after Child-bearing, concerning which we have one considerable instance of the efficacy of these waters, as followeth.

Doctor *G. Tunstal* of *New-Castle* his wives belly never fell after a Child she had born, nor could he by all the means he used, take it down; The Physician then at the *Spaw*, *viz.* Dr. *Wittie* was consulted, who advised her Husband to give her some preparatives, and something else with the water to further the intention, after a few dayes her Boddice did lace close, that could not meet within three or four inches before, she continued to drink a moneth, and returned perfectly well, and so continued free from all swelling, it being (at the first writing hereof) neer three years after.

To which may be added, that these waters are very effectual in the cure of all such symptomatical Diseases (if I may so call them) which take their first original from obstructions of the menstrual

menſtrual evacuation, *viz. epileptick*, *paralytick*, *apoplectick*, *hyſterick*, *convulſive asthmatick Affections*; That is, thoſe Diſeaſes in women, which (from the aforeſaid cauſes) moſt reſemble the *Falling-Sickneſs*, *Palſies*, *Apoplexies*, fits of the *Mother*, *Convulſions*, and difficulty of *breathing*, or diſeaſes deſcending from the aforeſaid Spring-head, which by their penetrating Salts, open obſtructions (the *Minera* of ſuch Maladies) and remove the firſt cauſes thereof, whereby (together with the addition of other ſpecifick helps) all the aforeſaid Symptomatick or ſecondary Diſeaſes will neceſſarily and conſequently ceaſe, concerning all which we diſcourſe more largely in our *Hydrologia Chym.* p. 84. 94. 95. to which we refer.

The

An Impostbume.

THat these waters are powerful in breaking and carrying away inward *Impostbumations*, I shall give one considerable Instance.

In the year 74. or 75. a man who had an *Impostbumation* in his small guts, drank the waters, and in a few dayes after the first drinking thereof, while he had a stool, he observed something to give a crack, the *Impostbume* broke and came all away, the matter was lodged in a *skin* or *film*, which he shewed a Merchant (my worthy friend and late patient) here upon the *Sands*, who gave me the relation thereof, as an eye-witness.

Having thus run through the History of *Chronick* Diseases, and shewed the great efficacy of the waters (sometimes accommodated with other appropriate helps) in order to their respective cures we would conclude with some remarks of their vertue in the cure of Acute Diseases, *viz.* contined *Feavers*, as to which

which, we eſteem them (duly adminiſtred) among the beſt ſort of purges, and greatly conducible towards the abating of the ſpurious *febrile* fermentation or præternatural boyling of the blood, and one of the beſt quenchers of thirſt we know of in the World, ſometimes ſtrangely allaying the *Luxuriant* ſymptoms of a *Feaver*, even although, in ſome caſes, extended to a *Dilirium* or *Frenzie*, of which we ſhall give this following remakable Inſtance as I had it from the Gentlemans own mouth (*viz.*)

An Alderman of *York* went to drink theſe waters for a debilitude of the *Anus*, whoſe Muſcles (from ſome *Scorbutick Acidum* fixed there) was ſo relaxed, and the tone of the parts ſo altered and enfeebled as was a very great affliction to him, he for a time ſuſpended drinking the waters, and what through the pain of the grieved parts, and what through an inquietude and reſtleſneſs (which yet was conſequential to the former) and perhaps partly through an imbibition of the *Scorbutick Acidum* into the blood, begot ſuch an alteration of the *Craſis* thereof as he fell into a *Feaver*, whoſe ſymptoms prevailed

vailed so strongly, and grew so high, that it brought a *Dilirium* or *Frenzy* upon him, he was forbidden to drink the waters; but notwithstanding which injunction and imposition, he ventured privately, which none knew, stole a hearty drink, took two lusty pulls at a whole pitcher of the waters (left by a water-woman) which wrought excellently well with him, allayed his thirst, took away his *Dilirium* or *Frenzy*; yea, so took off the bad symptoms of his *Feaver*, as that he speedily recovered, came down out of his Chamber, and was the very next day (if I do not mis-remember) as well as any of the rest of the company.

A Diſcourſe of an *Artificial Sulphur-Bath*, and *Bath of Sea-water*, with the uſes thereof in the Cure of *ſeveral Diſeaſes*.

HAving a Diſcourſe of the *Sulphur Bath* at *Knarsbrough*, already Extant, at the heel of our *Zymol. Phyſ.* or Phyloſophical Diſcourſe of Fermentation, which we judged as a neceſſary Appendix to our two former Treatiſes of the *Spaw*'s viz. *Hydrolog. Chymic.* and *Hydrolog.* Eſſays; we have therein (which may be ſomewhat *preluminary* or *introductory* to this) traced this following Method, in the ſeven or eight enſuing particular Heads, *viz.*

Firſt. By laying down the conſtitutive ingredients and Mineral principles of that water.

Secondly. By ſhewing the Proceſs (as near as we can apprehend) nature uſeth in

in the preparing that excellent water.

Thirdly. By ſhewing the difference betwixt it and natural hot Baths in their original and imbred principles, ſo alſo in ſome ſort as to their virtues.

Fourthly. By pointing out how and by what means, the *Sulphur* (as the chief Mineral ingredient of that water) is ſo opened as to become not only ſo ſubtill as thence to be ſolvable therein *odore tenus*, but alſo ſo volatile as to paſs off in a continual ſteam and inſenſible *Effluvium*.

Fifthly. By ſhewing how this *Sulphur* water comes not much ſhort as to its original principles, nor is much (if at all) inferiour in efficacy to ſome other *Sulphur* waters, which are hot Baths, in as much as that it's lately found ſucceſsful for outward applications, as well as thoſe by late obſervation are remarked for inward uſe.

Sixthly. By ſhewing that the artificial heating of the *Sulphur* water bears ſome Analogy to the in-bred heat of other Baths, as they come hot out of the earth.

Seventhly. By pointing out how Art may imitate Nature (yet from the ſame principles) in the reſemblance of moſt Baths, *viz.* how to prepare ſuch Baths Artificially as are Natural.

Laſtly,

Lastly. By inquiring how and after what manner that *Sulphur*-water performs those expected helps as a *Bath*, where in short its various virtues are unfolded in order to the help of several Diseases; for illustration of which, we refer to that Discourse.

But the Reader may object and say, that all here said relates to the *Sulphur*-water, and the virtues ascribable thereto, may only belong to it as such? The answer to which objection opens a door to let me in to say in this matter what I chiefly aim at.

And *first*, That Art working with the same instruments that Nature doth, is so far from perverting the course of nature, as it rather promotes the intention thereof.

Secondly. That what is done by Art above ground with congeneal principles, in imitation of what is performed in the bowels of the earth by the Chymistry of Nature, must needs be congruous and very sutable to nature, so that if nature be traced in her *subterraneal* solutions, præcipitations, percolations, and other manner of depurations, and that by various Salts or other Mineral juyces in order to the preparing Mineral

ral healing waters; what should hinder (even in a rational way) but that by skilfull Enkeiresy or manual (admitting analogy in Principles) the same may be done above ground, and that for the supplying other places by a benign hand where nature is defective, not but that in some cases we must own the curiosity of Nature to be such as cannot be imitated, and her paths so obscure as are indiscoverable by our dull senses, so that in such productions where Nature is imitable, if we arrive at due Mediums and prosecute them with parallel circumstances, we need not doubt of reaching equivalent effects.

But in short, we propose to shew, *First*, The possibility of preparing such an artificial Bath, as may (for ought we know) in every respect (or at least in such as we have need of) answer the Natural. And next to shew its uses; The first we discover in our aforesaid Treatise, and intend (if God grant life and health) to have ready for use against the *Spaw* season, to render it practical as (among other things) a necessary adjunct for the benefit of Mankind.

And

And here (for brevity ſake) as *preliminary* to the latter, becauſe the uſes of the Sea-Bath and artificial *Sulphur*-Bath will be reciprocal according as the judgement of the Phyſician guided by indications of Diſeaſes ſhall adviſe, ſometimes the one, other-while the other *prove nata*, as the caſe ſhall require, therefore what relates to the help or cure of ſuch Diſeaſes as are peculiar to either or both, we ſhall (to avoid multiplicity of words) reduce under one name, *viz.* the *Bath*.

Wherefore as to the latter (which is what we mainly aim at) *viz.* the uſes of the Bath, we propoſe it as effectual (together with other concurring helps) chiefly in ſuch Diſeaſes as ariſe; firſt, from the ill habit of the *genus nervoſum* (or nervous parts) *viz.* *Appoplexy*'s, *Palſie*'s, *Falling-ſickneſs*, and *Convulſions*, the particular accounts whereof we (for brevity ſake) now omit, next to which we might reckon upon the *Gout*, and *Sciatica*, (which are the ſame Diſeaſe, only diſtinguiſhed by difference of parts affected) which in as much as it chiefly conſiſts in a ſpurious ferment or (if I may ſo call it) Stum of the blood, tranſmitted upon the

the *Synovia* or *interior* membrane of the joynts (that exquisitly sensible web woven over the whole,) made up of nervous fibres whence the sensible pains essentially inherent in that Malady, thence these *Sulphurious Baths* (with other helps) are found proper in the dinting and allaying the aforesaid fermental acoras, matter of fact hath already evinced. To which may be added the *Rickets* and other weaknesses of joynts in children, as also all *Scorbutick* impurities, *Itch* or *Scabs*, or other foulnesses of the skin, all which by a skilfull management it takes off, opening the pores of the skin, giving liberty for the blood to breath forth what is noxious to it, and dints all bad ferments lodged in the outward parts, as to which we have not time now to inlarge.

The

The *Rarities* observable at *Scarbrough.*

TO ranck what is here remarkable into their ſeveral claſſes, and to treat diſtinctly of them would ſwell this Piece beyond its intended bounds, therefore we ſhall at preſent only content our ſelves with this ſlight method (*viz.*) *Firſt*, To reckon up the ſeveral ſorts of *Diuretick*s, becauſe thoſe are very uſeful for the help of Mankind, next to touch upon Stones with ſome hints of the variety thereof: Then to ſpeak and that very conciſely by way of Epitome, of Sea-plants, &c.

As to the Firſt, *viz.* Some excellent *Diuretick*s of which four ſorts are here found.

The *Firſt* is the Mineral Fountain it ſelf, which by daily experience is found to be a moſt admirable *Diuretick*, generally paſſing well, and carrying off with it that mucous or viſcous matter which is often the cauſe of obſtructions and difficulty of Urine; as alſo Sabulous

Sabulous matter, which concreted, ſwells into larger ſtones, (and which the waters (if not of a very hard or compleat texture) will diſſolve, or if confirmed (and not too bigg for the paſſages) will bring away.

The Second *Diuretick* is *Daucus Sylveſtris*, which grows within a dozen yards or thereabouts off the *Spaw*, ſeems as if placed there deſignedly by Providence to fortifie and ſecond the *Diuretick* quality of the *Mineral* waters. That what Nature works under ground by *Minerals* exquiſitely contempering and diſſolving them and their Salts in water, is here alſo wrought in another Kingdom (even the vegitable) above ground, evident not only in that of the *Daucus*, but alſo in the production of another moſt excellent *Diuretick* plant (to be found upon *Scarbrough*-Caſtle-Banks) called *Cardaus-Marinus*, of great efficacy, as has been experienced in the cure of the Stone,

And as though theſe were not enough to afford ſuch admirable Specificks, wherein, as if not only the *Mineral* Kingdom in the *Subterraneal* Solutions thereof (evident in this apperient Spring) but alſo the workings of Nature

ture above ground, apparent in the vegetable Kingdom (as aforesaid) were I say, not sufficient; Nature to compleat her number in the ternary of Kingdoms, adds the Animal and therein exhibits to our view the largest sort of *Milipides* that ever I saw, a kind of Animal or rather Insect, which are bred and live amongst the Rocks of this place, they consist of a curious texture of parts very bright and an almost incredible size, of which we have gotten several a compleat Inch long. They seem to be an animation of Marine Salt fostering their oviperous original, excited by a stony Fracedo incorporated with the Sun-beams, and to be fed thereby, whence their great plenty of an inbred volatile *Alkali*, the Marine Salt in the Fabrick of their bodies, by the ferment thereof, (like as if by an Animal *Alkahest*,) being transmuted into an *Alkali*, or from fixt is made volatile, such energy there is in Animal ferments, whence these Insects become powerful Abstersives and openers of obstructions both in the case of the *Jaundies*, as also against difficulty of Urine.

The

The next thing we propoſe in order is concerning Stones, where in, the firſt place, amongſt thoſe Rocks on the back of the Caſtle, we take notice of ſome ſtrange and myſtical inſcriptions written in large Characters by another hand than we are uſually acquainted with, where he who is skilful in the language of Nature in the unfolding the myſteries thereof, has by theſe dark *Hyeroglyphicks*, a leſſon hard enough ſet him.

To ſee ſome *Pyrites* or fire-ſtones (ſome call thunderbolts) incloſed in other textured rocky ſtones, ſo ſhaped and figured as if ſhot in by ſome unſeen hand, as well as invisible bow; which (although both are Stone) yet the former as much differs from the ſtony ſoyl of the latter they are planted or grow in, as a vegitable plant differs from the earth it ſprings from, ſuch an object I ſay can beget no leſs than wonder. To ſee (by viewing again) Cockle or Muſcle-ſhells incloſed in great bulky ſtones (as Hetrogeneous parts which conſtitute the whole compage) and ſome of them to become as ſtony as the Rock they are fixed in. To ſee others, *viz.* Cockles in their intire form incloſed in and perfectly walled about

about which leſſer ſtones like as if involved in ſtony baggs or petrifick caſes. Alſo to view other ſtones (there found) like boulders to incloſe the perfectly wrought bodies of Snakes or Serpents Spirally wrought up in a ſmall compaſs, where the Snake ſtone has left ſuch an impreſſion upon its caſe or print as if it had been the mould, about which clay or ſome ſucculent ſtone had been ſo wrought and then hardned or petrified by the Salt-water and niterous air, and thence had received impreſſion juſt as boys do in making their prints of clay upon moulds, and to ſee the great variety of curious Stones thrown upon the Sands; ſome like *Diamonds*, others like *Aggates*, and ſo of other colours, of which ſome have been ſold at great rates. To conclude, to ſee great ſtones cruſted over with fiſh-ſhells, as if nature was cloathing them with new coats; all which, beſides matter of common wonder, may alſo give occaſion to the Naturaliſt in his allotting of the cauſes of things, to think again. To go in the next place and view thoſe pretty little guardens of Natures own ſowing planting and walling: To ſee I ſay, little Woods and Trees curiouſly branched,

each ſmall twig and ſlender *fibre* born up and delicately diſplayed to full view, painted in their natural colours, incloſed in ſtone, growing in *Neptunes* Province and ſwimming in a flood; I mean and ſome other *Coraline* plants whoſe roots are fixed upon ſtones, incircled with walls made of the ſame, floating in Sea-water, exhibiting various colours, no leſs pleaſurable to the eye, then ſatisfactory to a curious ſearching mind: To ſay nothing here of the proſpect of that great variety of Sea-plants which challenge the Rocks and Sea for their ſoyl, here to be ſeen, of which I have beſtowed pains in making a Collection, as the curious at the ſeaſon may view. All which cannot but beget admiration, which if it do not, it is a firm argument of the hardneſs and ſtoneneſs of that mind as well as of its petrifique objects.

To ſay little here of the two Wells or Springs of freſh waters which ariſe pretty near day, upon the high Rock on which the Caſtle ſtands, one of which is within two or three yards of the very brink of that ſteep Rock which bounds the Sea, which is a vaſt heighth above the Surface of *Neptunes* Element.

Element, and these Springs are rarely (even in the greatest droughts) known to fail.—And near to this place *viz.* at *Whitby* are the great *Allom-works* of *England*, of which we have given some account in our *Hydrolog.* Essayes.

To see each *Proselite* to Natures Wonders searching for Rarities upon the Sea-shore, and every one like another *Archimedes*, returning with his Εὕρηκα in one thing or other, either some curious stones, or some Marcasite with a Cockle or Serpent wrapt therein, which when the petrifick shell is broke, appear plain to view in their intire and curious form, or some pretty Sea-Plant; for after every flood, a new scene of *Rarities* in one sort or other appears, where are to be seen those *Ludicra Naturæ*, in which Nature sports her self in great variety.

To conclude, Methinks the question concerning every *Rarity* we here meet with, is not much unlike that of our Lords to them who tempted him about the Lawfulness of paying Tribute, *viz.* whose Superscription is upon it, or whose Image doth it bear? And the answer thereto not different from theirs, *viz. Cæsars*, that of the great King,

of

of Heaven and Earth; who as he hath ſtamped the character of his Wiſdom and power upon every created viſible object, ſo more particularly ſome things ſeem to bear bolder ſhadows of the Divine Pencil, and to retain more vigorous impreſſions and lively draughts of the Image thereof. And laſtly, The concluſion or genuine conſequence of both, runs parallel with that of our Lords advice, *viz.* to give to *Cæſar* the things which belong to *Cæſar*, *viz.* Admiration, Adoration, Obedience and Praiſes for ever, and all the World to come in with full *Chorus*, ſaying, *Amen*, *Hallelujah*.

FINIS.